# The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 9. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1898. NO. 41


## PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOV. 29, 1897.

| | P.M. | Night. | A.M | A.M. | A.M. | P.M* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York.... | 8.00 | 12.15 | ..... | ..... | 9.00 | 2.00 |
| Philadelphia. | 11.20 | 4.30 | 7.00 | 8.30 | 12.25 | 4.35 |
| Washington ... | 10.40 | ..... | ..... | 7.50 | 10.50 | ..... |
| Baltimore ..... | 11.40 | 4.50 | ..... | 8.40 | 11.45 | ..... |

| | D'ly A.M | D'ly. A. M. | D'ly. A. M. | D'ly. A. M. | D'ly. P. M. | Dly P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Harrisburg..... | 3.10 | 8.00 | 11.48 | 11.45 | 3.50 | 5.00 |
| Rockville ..... .... | | 8.12 | 11.59 | ..... | ..... | 5.13 |
| Marysville..... | 3.24 | 8.17 | 12.03 | ..... | ..... | 5.18 |
| Duncannon..... | 3.38 | 8.35 | 12.16 | ..... | 4.15 | 5.34 |
| Newport ..... | 3.59 | 9.05 | 12.37 | ..... | 4.35 | 6.02 |
| Millerstown. ... ... . | | 9.15 | 12.45 | ..... | ..... | 6.11 |
| Thompsontown .... | | 9.26 | 12.53 | ..... | ..... | 6.21 |
| Port Royal..... | 4.31 | 9.44 | 1.07 | ..... | ..... | 6.38 |
| Mifflin . ..... | 4.37 | 9.50 | 1.11 | 12.57 | 5.07 | 6.43 |
| Lewistown Jc. | 4.58 | 10.13 | 1.30 | 1.13 | 5.27 | 7.07 |
| McVeytown.... | 5.20 | 10.38 | 1,49 | ..... | ..... | 7.30 |
| N. Hamilton... | 5.38 | 11.00 | 2.06 | ..... | ..... | 7.50 |
| Mount Union... | 5.42 | 11.06 | 2.10 | ..... | 6.08 | 7.56 |
| Mapleton. ..... | 5.49 | 11.13 | 2.15 | ..... | ..... | 8.02 |
| Huntingdon, ... | 6.08 | 11.32 | 2.29 | 2.06 | 6.27 | 8.20 |
| Petersburg ..... | 6 21 | 11.47 | 2.43 | ..... | ..... | 8.33 |
| Birmingham ... | 6.48 | 12.13 | 3.07 | ..... | h | 8.56 |
| Tyrone. ..... | 6.55 | 12.20 | 3.12 | 2.45 | 7.04 | 9.02 |
| Bellwood ..... | 7.18 | 12.41 | 3.29 | ..... | 7.23 | 9.20 |
| Altoona. ..... | 7.40 | 1.00 | 3.45 | 3.15 | 7.40 | 9.35 |
| Pittsburg ..... | 12.10 | 5.50 | 8.30 | 7.00 | 11.30 | 2.00 |
| | P M. | P. M. | P. M. | P. M. | P. M. | P. M. |

Harrisburg 10.20, Rockville 10.31, Marysville 10.34, Duncannon 10.47, Newport 11.16, Millerstown 11.14, Mifflin 11.40, Lewistown Junction 11.58, p. m. Huntingdon 12.55, Tyrone 1.32, Altoona 2.00, Pittsburg 5.30 a. m.

"h" stops to let off passengers from points east or south of Harrisburg.

| | *D'ly A M. | D'ly. A. M. | D'ly. A. M. | Dly P.M. | D'ly. P. M. | P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburg ..... | | ..... | 8.00 | | 1.00 | 4.30 |
| Altoona..... | 5.00 | 7.15 | 11.40 | 2.05 | 6.05 | 9.05 |
| Bellwood..... | 5.13 | 7.30 | 11.52 | 2.19 | 6.20 | 9.19 |
| Tyrone ..... | 5.25 | 7.48 | 12.03 | 2.35 | 6.37 | 9.33 |
| Birmingham . | 5.29 | 7.53 | g | 2.40 | 6.42 | |
| Petersburg ... | 5.47 | 8.17 | | 3.03 | 7.06 | |
| Huntingdon.... | 5.58 | 8.30 | 12.35 | 3.17 | 7.20 | 10.12 |
| Mapleton. ..... | 6.12 | 8.47 | | 3.35 | 7.35 | |
| Mt. Union..... | 6.18 | 8.53 | | 3.42 | 7.41 | 10.32 |
| N. Hamilton ... | 6.22 | 8.58 | | 3.47 | 7.46 | |
| McVeytown.... | 6.39 | 9.15 | | 4.08 | 8.04 | |
| Lewiston Jc.... | 7.00 | 9.35 | 1.33 | 4.33 | 8.26 | 11.16 |
| Mifflin..... | 7.20 | 9.55 | 1.50 | 4.55 | 8.47 | 11.37 |
| Port Royal..... | 7.25 | 9.59 | | 5.00 | 8.52 | |
| Thompsontown | 7.41 | 10.14 | | 5.18 | 9.07 | |
| Millerstown. ... | 7.50 | 10.22 | | 5.28 | 9.16 | |
| Newport ..... | 8.00 | 10.32 | | 5.39 | 9.26 | |
| Duncannon..... | 8.24 | 10.54 | | 6.08 | 9.50 | |
| Marysville ..... | 8.38 | 11.07 | | 6.26 | 10.04 | |
| Rockville. ..... | 8.43 | 11.12 | | 6.32 | 10.08 | |
| Harrisburg..... | 8.55 | 11.25 | 3.10 | 6.45 | 10.20 | 1.00 |

Pittsburg 3.30, Altoona 6.50, Tyrone 7.12, Huntingdon 7.44, Harrisburg 10.00 A. M. daily.

| | P.M. | P. M. | P. M. | P. M | P.M. | | A.M |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baltimore..... | 12.40 | *3.10 | 6.00 | 9.45 | | | |
| Washington.. | 1.47 | *4.10 | 7.15 | 10.55 | | | |
| Phila..... | 12.17 | 12.50 | *3.00 | 6.23 | 10.20 | | 4.30 |
| New York 2.43 | | 3.33 | *5.53 | 9.30 | 3.53 | | 7.33 |

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 8.10 P. M. daily, Altoona 12.01 A. M., Huntingdon 12.58 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 3.30 A. M., Philadelphia 6,52 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., Newport 1.53 p. m.; arrive Harrisburg 2.40 p. m., Philadelphia 5.47 p. m., New York 8.23 p.m., Baltimore 6.00 p.m., Washington 7.15p.m.

Leave Altoona 10.50 p. m. and arrive Huntingdon 11.55 p. m., stopping at all intermediate stations.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.30 A. M. and 3.05 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 6.35, 10.20 A. M. and 3.10 P. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.20 and 7.20 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.30 and 7.15 P. M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 2.55 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

## EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect Nov. 29, 1897.

| NORTH. Mail, No.5. | Mail, No.3 | Mixed, No.1 | STATIONS. | SOUTH. Mail, No. 2. | Mail, No. 6. | Mixed, No. 8. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P. M. | a.m. | a.m | | A. M. | p. m. | p. m. |
| 1 07 | 8 38 | 6 20 | Robertsdale | 11 39 | 6 39 | 1 57 |
| 1 19 | 8 50 | 6 32 | Cook's | 11 24 | 6 27 | 1 44 |
| 1 31 | 9 02 | 6 44 | Cole's | 11 09 | 6 15 | 1 31 |
| 1 59 | 9 28 | 7 10 | Saltillo | 10 39 | 5 35 | 12 52 |
| 2 07 | 9 36 | 7 17 | Three Springs | 10 30 | 5 28 | 12 45 |
| 2 19 | 9 48 | 7 29 | *Beersville | 10 15 | 5 16 | 12 33 |
| 2 34 | 10 03 | 7 43 | Rockhill | 9 53 | 4 54 | 12 18 |
| 2 50 | 10 18 | 8 00 | Shirley | 9 38 | 4 39 | 11 53 |
| 3 00 | 10 26 | 8 08 | *Augh. Mills | 9 30 | 4 31 | 11 45 |
| 3 21 | 10 46 | 8 28 | Mount Union | 9 15 | 4 16 | 11 25 |
| p. m. | a. m. | a.m | | a. m. | p. m. | a. m. |

No. 9 leaves Robertsdale 7.22. a. m., Cooks 7.34, Coles 7.46, Saltillo 8.14, Three Springs 8.22, Beersville 8.34, arrives at Rockhill 8.49.

No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cooks 5. 13. Coles 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Spring 5.53, Beersville 6.05, arrives at Rockhill 6.20.

No. 4 leaves Rockhill 6.30 a. m., Beersville 6.42, Three Springs 6.54, Saltillo 7.01, Coles 7.36, Cooks 7.58. arrives at Robertsdale 8.10.

No. 10 leaves Rockhill 5.30 a. m., Beersville 5.42, Three Springs 5.54, Saltillo 6.01, Coles 6.44, Cooks 6.54, arrives at Robertsdale 7.04.

## SHADE GAP BRANCH.

| WEST. No. 14 | No. 12 | STATIONS. | EAST No. 11 | No. 13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| p. m. | a. m. | | a. m. | p. m. |
| 6 00 | 9 55 | L Rockhill A | 9 00 | 5 05 |
| 5 53 | 9 48 | *Blacklog | 9 07 | 5 12 |
| 5 45 | 9 40 | *Cedar Rock | 9 15 | 5 20 |
| 5 41 | 9 36 | *Locke Vall'y | 9 19 | 5 24 |
| 5 35 | 9 30 | *Shade Gap | 9 25 | 5 30 |
| | | Stair | | |
| | | A Goshorn L | | |

All trains run daily except Sunday.

* Flag station.

A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

## CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

**Topic For the Week Beginning Jan. 9. Comment by Rev. S. H. Doyle.**

TOPIC.—Our temptations and their conquest.—Heb. iv, 11-16.

In the first part of this passage the Hebrew Christians are warned against falling away from their faith like many of old. The impossibility of escaping detection and judgment is shown by the wonderful power of God's word. In holding fast, not only to their inward faith, but also their outward confession of faith, there would be trials and temptations, but there was also encouragement and help in the character of their High Priest, who was none other than Jesus the Son of God, who had passed into the heavens, and who was able to sympathize with them because He had passed through their experiences and through whom they could come to the throne of grace for pardon and for help. These two splendid facts encourage Christians today to persevere in the conquest of their temptations.

Christians today meet the same trials and temptations as Christians of apostolic days. We need to have the same warnings sounded in our ears. If we grow faint hearted and discouraged and give up our faith, if we fall away under severe temptations to sin, we cannot escape. God's word will bring us to judgment and to justice. We have also the same encouragements. Jesus, who has ascended into heaven, is our great High Priest, able to sympathize with us and able to help us.

1. We should be encouraged to resist temptations because we have the sympathy of Christ, our High Priest. We might suppose that Christ, being divine and living in heaven, might have neither the inclination nor ability to sympathize with us, but not so. He passed through our experiences. "He was tempted like as we are." By Sadducees and Pharisees, by men and devils, Christ was tempted. The trials of life fell heavily upon Him. He knows what we suffer and how we feel and what we need and is, therefore, able to sympathize with us. The sympathy of such a High Priest should be a great encouragement and help to us. When fighting battles against temptation and sin, we should remember that we are not forsaken and alone, with no one caring what the result may be. The eye of Him who died to save us from sin is watching us and sympathizing with us.

2. We should be encouraged to resist temptation, because through our great High Priest we can go boldly to God for mercy and help in time of need. God is able to forgive past sins. God is able to keep us from falling into sin. Through Christ we can go directly and boldly to God for pardon and for help. In our hours of discouragement, temptation and trial let us remember that "God is our refuge and our strength" and go to Him in the name of Christ.

Bible Readings.—Gen. xxii, 1-18; Dan. xii, 10; Zech. xiii, 9; Math. iv, 1-11; vi, 13; Mark i, 11-13; Luke iv, 1-14; xxii, 31, 32, 40; Rom. xii, 9; I Cor. x, 13; Gal. vi, 1; Eph. vi, 10-18; Jas. i, 12; I Pet. i, 6-9; Rev. iii, 21.

### Charity of Speech.

Charity of speech is as divine a thing as charity of action. To judge no one harshly, to misconceive no man's motive, to believe things are as they seem to be until they are proved otherwise, to temper judgment with mercy—surely this is quite as good as to build up churches, establish asylums and found colleges.

Unkind words do as much harm as unkind deeds. Many a heart has been wounded beyond cure, many a reputation has been stabbed to death by a few little words. There is a charity which consists in withholding words, in keeping back harsh judgments, in abstaining from speech if to speak is to condemn. Such charity hears the tale of slander, but does not repeat it; listens in silence, but forbears comment, then locks the unpleasant secret up in the very depths of the heart. Silence can still rumor. It is speech that keeps a story alive and lends it vigor.—Humane Journal.

### Storm Stressed.

Hard are Thy lessons, Lord, to learn;
Heavy our cross, nor are we strong,
And oft with weary hearts we turn
To Thee and ask, How long, how long?

How long must we with every day
Wake to fresh knowledge of our grief
And from the heart's dumb sorrow pray
To Thee for quick relief?

Deep are the waters, and our bark
Flies, rudderless, before the gale.
The pilot seems to sleep, and dark
Is the long night and torn the sail.

O Lord, hold out Thy beacon light!
Bid Thou the hungry waves be still
And guide our storm stressed boat aright
According to Thy will.

For well we know whatever life
May bring before our course is run,
Whether in sorrow, joy or strife,
It is Thy will, not ours, be done.

—Philadelphia Ledger.

## EPWORTH LEAGUE.

**Lesson For the Week Beginning Jan. 9. Comment by Rev. W. J. Yates, A. M. Topic, Soul Winning.**

SCRIPTURE READING.—Luke xiv, 23; Ps. cx, 3; II Tim. iv, 1, 2.

God's day of power comes when the people are willing. No revival of religion ever occurred until the people were needing and desiring better conditions. However divine the work may be, the human side of it is most apparent, and our chief concern must be with this human side. The miraculous ever waits manifestation and only lacks proper conditions to be displayed. Reason governs the universe, and the highest realm of its exercise is in the spiritual nature. Religion, Christianity, holiness of heart and life are the highest reaches of reason. It is a great mistake to suppose that faith comes in where reason goes out. It is equally false to think that the more of God's power the less of man's. It sounds meek and pious to be frequently disclaiming all credit for results obtained and to ascribe all to the power of the Holy Ghost. It sounds like great faith to assert that the Holy Spirit is able to do all things in spite of human conditions and co-operation. But this meekness and faith are only seeming. It is un-Scriptural as well as unreasonable. All goodness is from the Holy Spirit. Wherever among men any virtue or purity appears its source is the Spirit of God. But this holiness of nature never takes possession of a human being and reappears in words and looks and deeds until the person desires and decides to accept the right and good and to be right and good. Then the transforming power of God takes all the human powers and gives new energy and direction. The human is not only transfigured by divine beauty, but is actually made over into new forms and enlarged capacities. The human and divine wills agree.

Another fact in human nature is often unrealized. This is the need of a master which appears in every person. No one is capable of complete self direction. The unaided and unillumined human nature is not a sufficient and safe guide for human conduct. No soul attains complete happiness and contentment of nature so long as it is self directed. Liberty of soul is not disregard of a higher power and its commands. Willing self surrender and self devotion to God are the secret of peace and power. Every one needs the rulership of a higher power. Our ignorance and doubts demand one with wisdom to whose direction we yield. Our weakness must find one with strength who can impart confidence. In Christ alone all needs are satisfied. Here the soul finds rest.

We must so exalt Jesus as to find full satisfaction of all requirements of our nature. We must then bend every energy to bring men to accept Him as their Saviour.

All this, far from making us less active in business, will give us more of application because we shall then have an incentive for all work worthy of our highest effort. When we work for God and with Him, our whole being is ennobled.

### Good Government.

The Christian Endeavor society has given much attention to the subject of good citizenship. This is an important question at the present time in all lands, and particularly in our own. It is very desirable that the young people in the church shall have clear ideas of the needs of the times and of their duties in supplying these needs. The Christian part of the community should make a more decided impression in the political affairs of the nation and municipality. Corrupt measures and methods are shamelessly pushed and evil is alarmingly aggressive. The only hope of the times lies in awakening the Christian conscience and arousing to action those who desire the rights of all rather than personal gain and greed.

Some time should be given in every chapter to a study of the duties of citizenship. Our young people of both sexes should know more of the machinery of government. Get some man in public life to give an evening's talk explaining the mode of conducting elections, the way the city and town are governed, the manner of assessing and collecting taxes, the different departments of public service and the scope and limits of their work.

It is a good thing also to have clearly set forth the use and abuse of the party in politics, the "machine"—the difference between contracts and "jobs." Another need is to discriminate between legitimate criticism of men and their public deeds and partisan fault finding for the sake of political gain. Get your local member of congress or member of the legislature to give an evening to the League in description of the way business is done in congress and in the legislature and the needs of the times.

### The Talk of the Town.

To all outward seeming it was just a plain, everyday, sleepy village. One might have remarked in passing that the academy which crowned the hill at the back of the town was of modern design, and that the churches, of which there were but two, were handsomer than village churches are wont to be; but otherwise there was nothing to indicate that Lewisville differed in any appreciable degree from any one of the thousand or so poky little towns that one is called upon to pass through in an ordinary lifetime. Yet it was distinguished by a mark so striking that one could not have his attention called to it without wondering whether it had not already been observed as far as, I may say, heaven.

The other day I dropped into its quiet lap for a week's rest. One of the first questions a friend asked me after the greeting was:

"Have you heard of Jim's good fortune?"

The reader will suppose that Jim was my friend's son, or his brother, perhaps; but he was neither; he was simply one of the Lewisville boys.

I had not heard of Jim's good fortune.

"Why, he has been appointed general freight agent of the X. and Y. Railroad, and of course everybody in town is delighted." And my friend's face beamed with pride.

I remembered Jim—a sturdy, plain-mannered, ambitious boy, who got a place in the village depot a few years ago, and started life with the earnestness of a child lifting a hundredweight—and I dropped in to see his father. Who would not go out of his way to get a glimpse of a man whose son had just achieved success?

"Yes," said the old man, "Jim has done well if I do say it myself; but his brother Dick is following him a close second, and little Ned, who was just out of his kilts when you were here last, has made as good a start as any of them. Yes, I admit I'm proud of those boys."

"But, by the way," he went on, "has anybody told you about Ben? You know Ben's father is a large mill owner and has money to burn. You wouldn't believe it, but when that boy comes home from school at the end of the term he puts on his overalls and goes into that mill—he is preparing to be a mill manager—and works by the side of those operatives the whole blessed summer through, just as if he was not worth a dollar; and, what is more, those operatives think there's nobody in the world like him. Yes, sir; everybody in this town is proud of Ben.

And I went to see Ben's mother. The gleam of pride in the eyes of a father is worth seeing, but it makes one hungry for something better; one wants to see the gleam of pride in the eyes of a mother.

"There he is now," she said, as a tall, manly fellow in greasy overalls strode rapidly through the hall. "You will hardly recognize him, he is so dirty. I used to make him take off his overalls and bathe before he left the mill, but he has only a few minutes for lunch, and I thought it was cruel to insist on his spending most of the time getting ready."

She followed her boy to the dining room, and when she returned said quietly, "I always go and sit by him while he is eating his lunch."

"Do you remember Willie J.?" she asked, presently. "He is at college now, and is doing splendidly."

"Willie J.?" I asked, astonished. "Who could have sent that poor boy to college?"

"Why, his brother. You don't know what a wonderful man that brother of his has turned out to be."

Together we went over the story of his life. I wish I had time to tell it. A drunken brute had wasted the life of his wife until little remained but a bundle of quivering nerves. "Come with me, mother," said the boy, "and brother and I will take care of you;" and the poor, illiterate youth brought his mother and little brother to Lewisville and began the struggle for life. That was hardly ten years ago. To-day that young man, who never had an opportunity for a day's schooling in his life, supports his mother in comfort and pays his brother's way at college.

"And everybody is so proud of those boys," said my friend.

If the reader should ever light upon a place where everybody one meets talks horse, where the life of the community is bound up in the bundle of life with its horses, where men set their heads, and hearts, and purses upon a horse, and where every horse grows up with the distinct understanding that he has no right to be an ordinary horse, he will probably guess that he is in a horse-breeding town. But if he should one day drop into a place where everybody he meets talks boy, where the life of the community is bound up in the bundle of life with its boys, where men set their heads and hearts upon their children, and are tempted, I have no doubt, slyly to bet on them, and where every boy grows up with the distinct understanding that he has no right to be an ordinary boy, there is no room for guessing—that's Lewisville.—Rev. E. L. Pell, in *Golden Rule.*


### Consumption Positively Cured.

Mr. R. B. Greeve, merchant of Chilhowie, Va., certifies that he had consumption, was given up to die, sought all medical treatment that money could procure, tried all cough remedies he could hear of, but got no relief; spent many nights sitting up in a chair; was induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery, and was cured by use of two bottles. For past three years has been attending to business, and says Dr. King's New Discovery is the grandest remedy ever made, as it has done so much for him and also for others in his community. Dr. King's New Discovery is guaranteed for Coughs, Colds and Consumption. It don't fail. Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons'.


### How They Found Time.

It has been calculated that the difference between rising at five and seven o'clock in the morning for the space of forty years—supposing the man to go to bed at the same hour at night—is nearly equivalent to the addition of ten years to one's life. Sir Walter Scott once wrote: "I could do nothing without the habit of getting up at seven. It keeps me to the scratch." Guests at Abbotsford used to wonder when Scott found time to do his work, for he was always disengaged to entertain them. It was because he had broken the back of his work while they were in their beds before breakfast. Dr. Doddridge, Bishop Burnett, and many other writers have declared that they never could have written the works if they had not been early risers.


Miss Allie Hughes, Norfolk, Va., was frightfully burned on the face and neck. Pain instantly relieved by DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, which healed the injury without leaving a scar. It is the famous pile remedy. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

One might think China was already a mere carcass from the way the eagles are gathering about it or actually upon it.

It looks to the Chicago Record like a small piece of business on the part of grown-up men to try to abolish Santa Claus after they have received all the benefits that go with the institution, now that it has become nothing to them but a bill of expense.

After a running fight the New York board of education has dropped the plan of teaching sewing to boys in the Harlem schools. A letter from an angry parent wiped out the idea of making new men to fill the spot made vacant by new women. The parent wrote: "I don't want my boy putterin' round sewing up holes in his sister's bloomers." That settled it.

An old toll gate which separated New York from New England on the Portchester & Greenwich road has just been removed. The gate is believed to be more than 140 years old, and it is said that the only body of men who ever dared to march through the gate in defiance of the keeper was the Continental army with George Washington riding at the head. Tolls were received at this gate until 1848, when the Boston stage coach was abandoned.

Is snoring a crime? Mr. Miller, a newspaper editor of Santa Fe believes it is, and says he will undertake to secure legislation to compel railway and sleeping car companies to keep porters on guard, who shall awaken passengers when they begin to snore. This aggrieved passenger maintains that nervous people have rights which railway companies are bound to respect. And as he was kept awake a whole night by the terrific snoring of a fellow passenger and unable to perform his editorial duties the next day, he feels he has a "real grievance."

Nothing offends the native of Japan more than to call him a Chinaman. This has been the case at Yale university, where Miss Yoshi Yamaguchi, the young girl post graduate student, has asked for protection from the authorities. Miss Yamaguchi wears her native costume, and is naturally an object of curiosity wherever she goes. But in the district where she resides young urchins shout at her and call her "Chinee," and throw snowballs. Miss Yamaguchi would willingly adopt the savage costume of the American woman, but she says it is simply torture to a woman of Japan, and with her native pluck she doesn't mind the snowball, but to mistake her for a "Chinee" is simply adding insult to injury.

The North American Review says: If we take the prison reports of Massachusetts (which are the only ones to my knowledge giving full statistics on this matter), and leave out of account the matter of drunkenness as being likely to obscure the comparison as to intrinsically criminal tendencies, we find a certain progression in the number of criminals per thousand furnished by the foreign born of the various nationalities. Thus Germany gives 3.6 per thousand, Scandinavia 5.1, Scotland 5.8, France 6.2, Ireland 7.1, England 7.2, Russia 7.9, Austria 10.4, Hungary 15.4, Poland 16.10 and Italy 18.2. The native born give 2.7 and the foreign born 5.4, or just twice as many. Now, if we turn to the figures as to the illiteracy of immigrants, which do not vary much from year to year, we shall be startled to find a progression almost exactly parallel to the above progression as to criminality. In 1896 the percentage of illiteracy among Scandinavians was less than 2, among Germans less than 3, English 5, Scotch 6, Irish 7, Greeks 26, Russians 41, Austro-Hungarians 45, Italians 55, Portuguese 48. If we consider the converse of the question, namely, the proportion of prisoners from the various races who are illiterate, the same result is reached. We should expect immigrants relatively ignorant of their language would also be ignorant of other things, e. g., a trade, and such is the case. The progression in this respect is parallel to those already noted—from Scotland sending us 25.7 per cent. of all her immigrants as professional and skilled persons, to Hungary sending 3.7 per cent. of such persons.

## THE FAITHFUL COUPLE.

"You are still a youth to me, John,
You are still my bonny beau;
The same as when we plighted troth
Full fifty years ago!
The same as when our wedding bells
Rang out so glad and gay."
And here the good wife breathed a sigh
And shook her locks of gray.

"It seemeth strange to me, John,
Who married you for aye,
Who holds the ring you gave me as
The apple of my eye,
To see the youngsters ne'er content
To give their hearts and hands,
As we did in the good old times,
Without the scrip and lands!

"I didn't bring you much, John,
And you had little more;
But we had health in place of wealth,
And plenteous joys in store.
And through the joy and strife, dear,
We each one did our part;
And now we've one another still,
As we had at the start.

"The times have sadly changed, John,
Since you and I were young;
The marriage tie is lightly held
And many a heart is wrung.
And yet you're young to me, John,
And still my bonny beau;
The same as when we plighted troth
Full fifty years ago!"

—Mrs. M. A. Kidder, in New York Ledger.

# The Wrong Note.

When I left the train at Elmwood and found that no one was there to meet me I was surprised. Twice I walked around the station vainly peering into the gathering darkness in search of the Torrington trap. I was nonplussed, for I saw nothing but a rickety public hack, with a rickety horse and a rickey driver importuning me to become his fare. Loath to believe my eyes, I sought the station agent.

"Wasn't Mr. Torrington's carriage here to meet this train?" I asked.

The man shook his head. "It was down for the 3 o'clock," he replied. "Took a gentleman off."

This announcement served to increase my perplexity. Here I, having been formally asked to spend Sunday at a house and having formally accepted, was compelled to make my way thither in a public conveyance, while another had been met at the station and carried off in comfort. Over this unusual condition of affairs I puzzled my brain on the drive out to Torrington's. The discomfort of my position was heightened by the increasing darkness, for the rickety horse made no very good speed, and I realized that the dinner hour was rapidly approaching. But at length we rattled through the gates and up the drive to the house.

Maria Torrington greeted me on the veranda, which was so illy lighted that I could hardly see her face; yet it struck me that there was confusion in her tone.

"I'm very glad to see you," she said. "It's a surprise, indeed."

"Surprise?" I said. "You knew I was coming."

"Er-yes," she murmured, hesitatingly. "But it's so late we'd given you up. You must hurry for dinner. Hobson, show Mr. Bottomley his room."

Here a tall figure loomed out of the darkness into the foreground, and before I could follow the servant who had taken my bag my hand was seized and a heavy voice said: "Hello! old man; glad to see you."

"Why, hello, Brooks!" I exclaimed. "I'm glad to see you."

"Glad to see you—glad to see you," I repeated, as I followed Hobson into the hall and up the stairs to my room.

Glad to see Dick Brooks! Glad to see the man with whom I had been racing for two years for the fair prize below. When the servants had gone and I was alone I stamped the floor vigorously and tore open my bag with such violence as to send the contents scattering in every direction. This thing was getting unpleasant. I could overlook the lack of hospitality in allowing me to make my own way to the house; I could forget her evident surprise at my coming after I had been formally invited by her mother and had as formally accepted; but I could not forgive her asking Dick Brooks and myself at the same time and driving him home in triumph, as it were. I was angry—so angry that I crumpled three ties in dressing and started down to dinner with tan shoes on, and when I finally entered the drawing room to find the family awaiting me. I remembered that I had forgotten to brush my hair and was conscious that it was all standing out at the back. It seemed that, flustered and dishevelled, I was making a very poor showing in comparison with the immaculate Brooks.

"I am very glad to see you," said Mrs. Torrington, cordially. "It's a special pleasure, as we understood you weren't——" Maria glanced sharply at her mother, and the kindly woman stopped, flushed, and added: "As we were afraid you weren't coming. The train must have been late. But come."

I shall never forget the dinner that followed. It seemed as though there was a pall over the little company, or, rather, over all but Brooks. He is a clever fellow, I admit, and, seeming to realize that the rest of us were embarrassed and hampered by some secret which could not be his, he proceeded to make the best of things and to bear the brunt of the conversation.

But at length it was over, and Mr. Torrington cornered my clever rival over coffee and cigars, while I slipped away and, though it was late in October and a stiff breeze was blowing from the sea across the bleak meadows, crackling cheerlessly through the dying leaves of the trees, I succeeded in inducing Maria to take a walk on the veranda.

"Now, tell me why there is all this surprise on the part of you and your family," I said, once we were out of hearing of the mother, the small brother, the father and the shining rival.

"I think we had cause to be surprised," she said, coldly.

"Cause!" I cried. "I received a note from your mother on Thursday asking me down for Sunday. I accepted."

"You declined," she said, in a tone that brooked no contradiction, "and so I telegraphed to Dick to come down. See what a position you placed me in. I couldn't let him know he was second fiddle."

We had stopped walking, and she stood facing me in the light of a window. Her glance was one of deep reproach. "We are always glad to have you, as you know, but this time it is just a little embarrassing."

"But I accepted," I maintained, stoutly.

"Your note said plainly, 'I regret that another engagement prevents my——"

"Jove!" I broke into a laugh.

"What are you swearing about? I don't see anything particularly amusing."

How stupid I had been from the first.

"Why, Maria," I said, "it was my fault, and until this minute it never occurred to me. I got your mother's note on Thursday. I had an engagement to meet a lawyer late this afternoon to try and settle a case I am concerned in. As I couldn't attend to the business and catch the last train out I determined to try and postpone the matter. So I wrote two notes—one accepting, the other declining the invitation. I took them both down town next day, and as the attorney consented to my postponing the meeting I mailed the acceptance."

"You mean you got them mixed and sent the wrong one," she said. A half smile lighted her face for an instant, to give place to a settled look of displeasure. "And I wired to Dick Brooks."

I laughed quietly.

"What are you laughing at?" she asked.

"Brooks must be puzzled over you having us down here together."

She resented this inference as to our mutual relations by turning sharply and, carrying herself with exaggerated erectness, entered the house, with me following crestfallen at her heels.

Brooks was puzzled; so extremely puzzled that he hardly said a word at breakfast, but was quiet and thoughtful, an unusual mood for him. I could see that he had an important piece of engineering on hand and tried to block his schemes, but despite my subtle moves he succeeded in inducing Maria to take him out to the pond and show him the trout. For a time I chafed in the library under Mrs. Torrington's verbose recital of the difficulties of securing funds for a certain deserving hospital, and at length, unable to bear the restraint longer, rather abruptly excused myself to take a stroll about the place. My steps carried me in the direction of the pond, down the drive, over a stretch of lawn, through a grove, till I was halted at the sight of two hats protruding over the top of a bush a few yards away.

"Maria," I heard Brooks say in a more earnest tone than I had deemed him capable of assuming, "I have waited now for a year for an answer. Sometimes my hopes have been raised—raised only to see you shower kindness on that fellow——"

I whistled to the collie that had been bounding along near by, and when Maria Torrington and her companion stepped hurriedly into view I cried "Hello!"

Brooks looked foolish and replied "Hello!" Then he began stirring the dead leaves with his stick.

For a moment all of us must have looked foolish, as Maria, her face crimson, stared blankly at a distant tree-top, while I leaned over and fell to patting the shaggy dog.

The silence was broken by the girl. She had completely recovered her composure, and, fixing her eyes on me, said: "Harry, as you have doubtless heard, Dick—Mr. Brooks—has just asked me to marry him."

"Asked for the thousandth time," muttered Brooks. His clean-shaven face was turning red from the tip of his chin to where the hair divided. A man seldom objects to having it known that he is attentive to a woman, but to have her blazon it forth to all the world, and to his worst rival in particular, and in his presence, is not so agreeable if he occupies the position of one rejected.

"And you have also asked me," Maria Torrington went on, with a coolness that would have astounded me had I not known her.

"Yes," I said, stupidly, "asked you frequently."

"I like you both very much," she said, fixing her eyes on Brooks, who was still fumbling his stick among the leaves.

It hardly seemed fair that she should look so kindly on my rival, so I called her eyes back to me by asking, "Can't you choose between us?"

"No," she replied, after a moment of thoughtful silence, "I've tried very hard to, but I can't. A plan of choosing was suggested to me by your unexpected coming."

"We are both to go away and stay away?" growled Brooks.

"One may come back."

"I?" Brooks started eagerly toward her. She raised her hand in warning.

"I don't know which," she said. "There is an old saying about marriage being a lottery. I propose to increase the chances. If you two consent I shall carry out at once the scheme that I have got up after long and careful thinking."

"Are we to toss a penny?" I asked.

"No. This afternoon I shall write two notes, one an acceptance, the other a refusal. They will be put in plain envelopes, mixed up, directed and mailed. The one of you who receives the refusal shall——"

"Commit suicide."

Brooks' gloomy countenance gave credence to a suspicion that in event of his receiving the wrong note he would resort to self-destruction. The girl, however, speedily crushed all hopes of such escape from suffering.

"You shall not!" she cried. "If you do I shall never speak to either of you again."

There was a long silence, and then Maria looked from one to the other of us and said, earnestly: "You'll agree to my plan, won't you?"

"There is nothing else that we can do," said I.

"Nothing," repeated Brooks.

In fact the scheme rather appealed to me, for of late things had not been going so smoothly as I could have desired. It had seemed at times as though Brooks was drawing away from me in the race. Now a chance had been offered. Once for all the question would be settled. Then, my luck was usually good. The plan was not so agreeable to my rival. Doubtless he felt that he had the advantage of me and in entering into such a game was gambling to obtain what was already almost his own. He had no other course but to assent, though, and he did it with rather bad grace.

"It seems hard," he said to Maria, "but you will it, and I obey."

"It is agreed, then," said she.

Brooks and I bowed. The three of us walked back to the house.

I was up early next morning at my rooms in town. I had calculated everything to a nicety. The postman would reach the house at 8.10 o'clock. The train for Elmwood left at 9 o'clock. Provided the contents of the note that I expected were satisfactory, I would just have time to breakfast and reach the ferry. Should the note prove to be the wrong one, I certainly would not need any breakfast and much less to catch a train. I had been awake at dawn; excitement had driven sleep from my eyes, and the dragging hours gave me more than ample opportunity to figure out my chances. I revolved over and over again in my mind the history of my acquaintance with Maria Torrington. I reviewed my own life and picked out incidents in it in which luck had played a part, and I found such a balance in my favor that I was almost convinced that it was useless for me to worry over the outcome of the game of chance I was playing. Having brought myself to a state of comparative confidence, I began to pack a couple of bags full of clothes, for I had made up my mind to make a long stay at the Torrington house while I was about it. As I stuffed my golf things into a portmanteau I pictured Maria and myself plodding over the links together. As I folded up my riding clothes I thought of the gallops we were to have, and I broke into song, and as I sang I forgot all about the note that was then on its way to me and worked away as cheerily as though it were but the matter of an hour till I was speeding to her. But a loud knock at the door called me back to realities, and when the hallboy held toward me a square envelope addressed in a small, angular hand, I realized that, perhaps, after all my joy had been premature. Decidedly premature! The note was brief, so brief that in an instant I comprehended its contents, sank into a chair and, tossing the paper from me, repeated the fateful words: "Miss Torrington regrets that, owing to another engagement, she cannot accept Mr. Blank's kind invitation to become his wife."

Why had I ever consented to risk all on a mere throw of dice? Why had I tried to win by a gamble what other men worked, waited and suffered for years to obtain? It would not have been so bad had Harkinson, who had been out of the game a year, won her. But that snob Brooks! He would never have an opportunity over me. I would go abroad. I would exile myself rather than witness one minute of his triumph. I would take the very next steamer—no! After all it would but add to the satisfaction of my rival to have me eating my heart out in some foreign city. Far better to stay right here in New York; to work and become famous, to bring home to the girl a full sense of what she had lost by her foolish lottery. But why should I waste my life in dull office drudgery? Why should I, with a solid income inherited from industrious forefathers, throw away the good things of this life for an empty bauble, for the sake of a petty revenge on a silly woman. Silly woman? A bold woman who had repaid my homage by gaming with me. Would a true-hearted girl, a girl worth having, have played with a man's love as she had done? She was a flirt—an infernal flirt. How lucky was I in getting the wrong note—how fortunate! I sprang from my chair and danced around the room, singing a snatch of a song. A bag, half packed for the journey, caught my eye, and in a frenzy of joy I kicked it and sent the contents flying over the floor.

A knock at the door interrupted the celebration of my good fortune. It was the hallboy with a telegram.

I opened the despatch and read: "Dreadful mistake. Letters got mixed. Sent you wrong note. Come. MARIA."—New York Sun.

## TWO CALVES IN THREE MONTHS.

**Remarkable Performance of a Cow in South Carolina.**

W. McC. Venning of Mount Pleasant is the proud possessor of a cow that has given birth to two calves within the last three months. In June she became the mother of a healthy calf. Since then she has been a steady milker, and a few nights ago astonished the little village by having another offspring. The second calf is a stout, well-built young animal, and is sporting around to the amusement of the villagers. The first one is almost large enough to eat hay, and is disposed to fight its younger brother for the mother's affection. The cow is still furnishing milk to her people, and does not seem to think her feat near so strange as the citizens of Mount Pleasant do. For a time Alhambra Hall is forgotten, and from all sides of the town the children have swarmed to see "de cow wot have two calfs in t'ree months."

But there is no fake about this cow. If the story is doubted it will be an easy matter to get bundles of proof and affidavits from Mr. Venning and others. The oldest Charlestonian cannot recall an instance of a cow having made such a record. It is true there have been cows that have given birth to twins. The case is remarkable, and adds a new phase to cow culture, whatever that may be.

Many persons who heard of the Mount Pleasant prodigy said it was all bosh. But it isn't. Good men, and honorable men, and men who know how to vouch for its truth, are prepared to prove it. This cow will go down in history. In years to come she will rival the one in Chicago that kicked over the kerosene lamp, or even the famous bull of the crockery store. Mount Pleasant feels a local pride in the animal, and it is probable that some official recognition will be taken of her patriotic service. It has been suggested that a jolification meeting be held and souvenirs in the shape of milk-shakes be presented to the guests.—Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.

**Certainly Complimentary.**

"John," said Mrs. Harkins, "I heard a nice compliment for you today."

Mr. Harkins put his paper down, twisted up the ends of his moustache, looked pleased, and said:

"Well, that's nothing so remarkable. I receive compliments nearly every day."

Mrs. Harkins went on sipping her tea, and her husband waited for her to resume. Finally, he said:

"Well, why don't you tell me what it was? Who was it that complimented me?"

"Oh, you couldn't guess in a week."

"Mrs. Deering?" he ventured.

"No."

"Not Bessie Fallington?" he rather eagerly suggested.

"No."

"Oh, well, of course, if there's any secret about it, I don't care to hear what it is or who said it."

"There isn't any secret about it," Mrs. Harkins sweetly replied. "Mr. Hannaford told me that every time he and I met he became more thoroughly convinced that you were a man of excellent taste."

John Harkins then shoved his hands down in his pockets and walked outside to think it over.

**Inducements to Build.**

There are in Vienna 1263 old buildings whose owners are guaranteed eighteen years' freedom from taxation if they will tear them down and put new structures in their places. Last year 242 owners made use of this privilege.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Bicycles are used for smuggling on the frontier of France and Belgium.

# SERMONS OF THE DAY.

## RELIGIOUS TOPICS DISCUSSED BY PROMINENT AMERICAN MINISTERS.

**The Sixth of the New York Herald's Competition Sermons is on "The Power of Gentleness"—Rev. Dr. Talmage Discourses on Christ as a Village Lad.**

TEXT: "Thy gentleness hath made me great."—Psalms, xviii., 35.

There is little in the popular idea of gentleness to make it desirable for God or man. We think of it as lacking in vigor and a long way removed from greatness. So suggestive is it of weakness and softness that we want very little to do with it.

Our ideas of gentleness need rectifying. We speak often of a gentle horse. What do we mean by it? That horse is gentle that is nervy and full of mettle, able to pass anything on the road, and yet so easily subdued that the voice of a little child would bring him to a standstill at once. That man is gentle who has the strength of a Hercules and the tenderness of a woman. Gentleness is power withholding itself and spending itself in goodness.

A good illustration of gentleness was that on a Spanish battle field. A gallant French soldier's sword was uplifted to strike his foe to the earth, but he saw as the sword was about to descend that his antagonist had but one arm. Instantly he stayed his sword, brought it to a salute and rode on.

Gentleness in a woman is love's mighty magnet, and will attract its own from the ends of the earth. A woman without it is a monstrosity, a warrior with it is greater far than he who shows his power by burning villages, destroying crops, executing prisoners. The great general at Appomattox, considering the interests of the men in gray, treating them as his countrymen, silencing the salute already under way to celebrate victory lest they should be further humiliated, and sending the defeated ones home well fed and equipped for labor on the farms, declaring himself a gentle man as well as a great soldier, and did more in that hour to make his country great than other great men have done in a lifetime. Grant could have crushed the South in that hour; instead, he caressed it as a mother her weak and wayward child, and melted it to tears.

We need more gentleness on the part of teachers. It is by appealing to the best in a boy that the best is developed. Humiliate a boy, degrade him, ridicule him and you have not subdued him. Beam upon him gently and lovingly, apart and alone, and he will be your friend forever.

We need more gentleness on the part of preachers. "The servant of the Lord must not strive, but be gentle toward all men." The Great Preacher was so gentle that Simon the Pharisee asked him to dine with him; the poor harlot lingered near His feet caressingly; Zaccheus and Matthew, the publicans, became His loyal disciples, and even a thief, in the agony of crucifixion, cried, "Lord, remember me." The world needs nothing more than it needs gentleness and love. Human hearts are hungry for the music of gentle voices and the touch of tenderness. Why should we not all try to show that we are the sons and daughters of the gentle God?

Rough, rude boys have been made great for time and eternity by the sweetness and gentleness of mothers and sisters. Dull, wilful, petulent scholars have been made thoughtful and earnest by the tender patient love of self-denying teachers. Souls small, mean, selfish, sinful, have been made great by the gentle, faithful labors of those not willing that any should perish.

The night of life is coming on apace. It will be sweet to have the gates swing inward at our approach to the city eternal, and to be welcomed by some watching for our home coming, and to hear from joyful lips such words as these: "Thy gentleness hath made me great."

RICHARD G. WOODBRIDGE,
Pastor Central Congregational Church,
Middleboro, Mass.

## CHRIST AS A VILLAGE LAD.

**Dr. Talmage Discourses on the Boyhood of Jesus.**

TEXT: "And the child grew and waxed strong in spirit, filled with wisdom, and the face of God was upon Him."—Luke xi., 40.

Concerning what bounded the boyhood of Christ, the preacher said, we have whole libraries of books and whole galleries of canvas and sculpture, but pen and pencil and chisel have, with few exceptions, passed by Christ, the village lad. "Yet, by three conjointed evidences," he said, "I think we can come to as accurate an idea of what Christ was as a boy as of what Christ was as a man.

"First, we have the Bible account of His boyhood. Then we have the prolonged account of what Christ was at thirty years of age. We have besides an uninspired book that was for the first three or four centuries after Christ's appearance received by many as inspired, and which gives a prolonged account of Christ's boyhood.

"The so-called apocryphal Gospel, in which the boyhood of Christ is dwelt upon, I do not believe to be divinely inspired, and yet it may present facts worthy of consideration. Because it represents the boy Christ as performing miracles, some have overthrown that whole apocryphal book. But what right have you to say that Christ did not perform miracles at ten years of age, as well as at thirty? He was in boyhood as certainly as divine as in manhood. Then while a lad He must have had the power to work miracles, whether He did or not work them. When, having reached manhood, Christ turned water into wine, that was said to be the beginning of miracles. But that may mean that it was the beginning of that series of manhood miracles.

"In a word, I think that the New Testament is only a small transcript of what Jesus said and did. So we are at liberty to believe or reject those parts of the apocryphal Gospel which say that when the boy Christ with His mother passed a band of thieves, He told His mother that two of them, Dumachus and Titus by name, would be the two thieves who afterward would expire on crosses besides Him. Was that more wonderful than some of Christ's manhood prophecies? Or the inspired story that the boy Christ made a fountain spring from the roots of a sycamore tree so that His mother washed His coat in the stream—was that more unbelievable than the manhood miracle that changed common water into a marriage beverage? Or the uninspired story that two sick children were recovered by bathing in the water where Christ had washed. Was that more wonderful than the manhood miracle by which the woman, twelve years a complete invalid, should have been made straight by touching the fringe of Christ's coat? Is that more wonderful than the manhood miracles by which Christ reanimated the dead again and again without going where they were or even seeing them?

"From the naturalness, the simplicity, the freshness of His parables and similes and metaphors in manhood discourse I know that He had been a boy of the fields and had bathed in the streams and heard the nightingale's call, and broken through the flowery hedge and looked out of the embrasures of the fortress, and drank from the wells and chased the butterflies."

Dr. Talmage referred to Christ in the mechanic's shop, having been taught the carpenter's trade by His father, Joseph. "His hammer pounding, His saw vacillating, His axe descending and the perspiration from His work standing on His brow."

Then said the preacher: "I show you a more marvelous scene—Christ, the smooth-browed lad, among the long-bearded, white-haired, high-foreheaded ecclesiastics of the Temple."

Following other events recorded in the apocrypha, the preacher asked if they were more wonderful than events recorded in the New Testament.

"If Christ were divine was He not able at ten or twelve years to describe the human system as well as though He had been fifty years standing at an operating table or in a dissecting room? In other words, while I do not believe that any part of the so-called apocryphal New Testament is inspired, I believe much of it is true, just as I believe a thousand books, none of which is divinely inspired."

"A child twelve years old, surrounded by septuagenarians, He asking His own questions and answering theirs. Let me introduce you to some of these ecclesiastics. This is the great Rabbin Simeon! This is the venerable Hillel! This is the famous Shammai! These are the sons of the distinguished Betirah. The first time in all their lives these religionists have found their match, and more than their match. Though so young, He knew all about that Temple under whose roof they held that most wonderful discussion of all history. He knew the meaning of every altar, of every sacrifice, of every golden candlestick, of every embroidered curtain, of every crumb of shrew bread, of every drop of oil in that sacred epifice. He knew all about God. He knew all about man. He knew all about heaven, for He came from it. He knew all about this world, for He made it. He knew all worlds, for they were only the sparkling morning dewdrops on the lawn in front of His heavenly palace.

"Put these seven Bible words in a wreath of emphasis: 'Both hearing them and asking them questions.' I am not so much interested in the questions they asked Him as in the questions He asked them. He asked the question not to get information from the doctors, for He knew it already, but to humble them by showing them the height and depth and length and breadth of their own ignorance. The radiant boy with any one of a hundred questions about theology, about philosophy, about astronomy, about time, about eternity, may have balked them, disconcerted them. Behold the boy Christ asking questions, and listen when your child asks questions. He has the right to ask them. The more he asks, the better. Alas for the stupidity of the child without inquisitiveness! It is Christ-like to ask questions. Answer them if you can. Do not say: 'I can't be bothered now.' It is your place to be bothered with questions. If you are not able to answer, surrender and confess your incapacity, as I have no doubt did Rabbis Simeon, and Hillel, and Shammai, and the sons of Betirah when that splendid boy, sitting or standing there, with a garment reaching from neck to ankle, and girdled at the waist, put them to their very wits' end. It is no disgrace to say 'I don't know.' The only being in the universe who never needs to say 'I don't know' is the Lord Almighty.

"But while I see the old theologians standing around the boy Christ, I am impressed as never before with the fact that what theology most wants is more of childish simplicity. Why should you and I perplex ourselves about the decrees of God? Mind your own business and God will take care of His. In the conduct of the universe I think He will somehow manage to get along without us. If you want to love and serve God, and be good and useful and get to heaven, I warrant that nothing which occurred eight hundred quintillion of years ago will hinder you a minute. It is not the decrees of God that do us any harm; it is our own decrees of sin and folly.

"You need not go any further back in history than about one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four years. Something occurred on that day under an eclipsed sun that sets us all forever free, if with our whole heart and life we accept the tremendous proffer. Do not let the Presbyterian Church, or the Methodist Church, or the Lutheran Church, or the Baptist Church, or any of the other evangelical churches spend any time in trying to fix up old creeds, all of them imperfect, as everything man does is imperfect. Our own denomination made itself absurd by trying to revise its creed made hundreds of years ago. You might as well try to revise your grandmother's love letters. I move a new creed for all the evangelical churches of Christendom, only three articles in the creed, and no need of any more.

"If I had all the consecrated people of all denominations of the earth on one great plain, and I had voice loud enough to put it to a vote, that creed of three articles would be adopted with a unanimous vote. This is the creed I propose for all Christendom:

"Article first—'God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life.'

"Article second—'This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptation, that Jesus Christ came into the world to save sinners, even the chief.'

"Article third—'Worthy is the Lamb that was slain to receive blessings and riches and honor and glory and power, world without end.'

"But you go to tinkering up your old creeds, and patching and splicing and interlining and annexing and subtracting and adding and explaining, and you will lose time and make yourself a target for earth and hell to shoot at. Let us have creeds not fashioned out of human ingenuities, but out of scriptural phraseology, and all the guns of bombardment blazing from all the port holes of infidelity and perdition will not in a thousand years knock off the church of God a splinter as big as a cambric needle. What is most needed now is that we gather all our theologies around the boy in the temple, the elaborations around the simplicities, and the profundities around the clarities, the octogenarian of scholastic research around the unwrinkled cheek of twelve-year juvenescence. 'Except you become as a little child you can in no wise enter the kingdom;' and except you become as a little child you cannot understand the Christian religion. The best thing that Rabbis Simeon and Hillel and Shammai and the sons of Betirah ever did was, in the temple, to bend over the lad who, first made ruddy of cheek by the breath of the Judean hills, and on his way to the mechanic's shop, where he was soon to be the support of his bereaved mother, stopped long enough to grapple with the venerable dialecticians of the Orient, 'both hearing them and asking them questions.' Some, referring to Christ, have exclaimed: Ecce deus! Behold the God. Others have exclaimed: Ecce Homo, Behold the man. But to-day, in conclusion of my subject, I cry: Ecce adolescence! Behold the boy?

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**Over 12,000 girls in Ireland are engaged in the manufacture of lace.**

# THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

## INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR JANUARY 9.

**Lesson Text: "Jesus Tempted," Matthew ix., 1-11—Golden Text: Hebrews ii., 18—Commentary on the Lesson For the Day Written by Rev. Dr. D. M. Stearns.**

1. "Then was Jesus led up of the Spirit into the wilderness, to be tempted of the devil." From the beginning to the end He was under the guidance and control of the Holy Spirit most fully. The Father having testified to the fact that He was His beloved, well pleasing Son, the Spirit now leads Him into this great conflict with the devil, at the very beginning of His public work, that He may meet the adversary face to face and overcome him. And now, in that He Himself hath suffered, being tempted, He is able to succor them that are tempted (Heb. ii., 18). He had been subject for thirty years to all the temptations of an ordinary human life, but this is something special, and, as Dr. Weston says, has to do with Him as Son of "Man," Son of God and the Messiah.

2. "And when He had fasted forty days and forty nights, He was afterward an hungered." Luke iv., 2, says, "In those days He did eat nothing." This was not a new thing on the earth, for Moses passed through it twice and Elijah once (Deut. ix., 9, 18; I Kings xix., 8). On the Mount of Transfiguration we find the three who fasted forty days. There must be some wondrous significance connected with it which we have not yet had revealed to us. In Mark xi., 12, we read of another occasion on which He was hungry, and one of His last utterances on the cross was, "I thirst" (John xix., 28), but what an awful thirst that must have been!

3. "And when the tempter came to Him he said, If thou be the Son of God, command that these stones be made bread." God had testified, "This is My Beloved Son," but the devil questions it to His face, with this "if." As in the garden of Eden he questions the word of God with his "Yea, hath God said" (Gen. iii., 1), and has ever since been doing the same thing, so he does not hesitate to face the Son of God Himself with his devilish doubts. Think it not strange, then, if he oft approaches you in this way, but receive not his doubts; it is better not to listen to him.

4. "But He answered and said, It is written, man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God." Not the gratification of our desires, but the will of God, is the great thing. Just as in our words we show our loved ones our hearts, so God in His word has given us His heart for us, and God is love. Shall we be satisfied with His heart and His way and thus live on His word, or shall we insist on having all things minister to our comfort at all costs?

5. "Then the devil taketh Him up into the Holy City and setteth Him on a pinnacle of the temple." Up to Jerusalem, the city of the great king (chapter v., 35). Do not stop to ask how, but simply believe and consider the temptation and the victory and ask the Spirit to apply it to your own soul. The wilderness and the hunger, and the stones suggest the hard and lonely and commonplace things in daily life, but the Holy City, the temple and a pinnacle thereof suggest holy things and the heights thereof not so common, but far more dangerous ground because more holy.

6. "And saith unto Him, if Thou be the Son of God, cast Thyself down, for it is written, He shall give His angels charge concerning Thee and in their hands they shall bear Thee up, lest at any time Thou dash Thy foot against a stone." The devil can quote Scripture, and sometimes quite freely and at great length, but never to glorify God nor to help a soul to know Him. He always perverts it with the purpose of working ruin. The man who thinks that because he is a child of God and controlled by the Spirit therefore he cannot sin, nor even make a mistake, is on a pinnacle of the temple listening to the devil. He would do well to consider these words, "If a man think himself to be something when he is nothing, he deceiveth himself." 'If any man think that he knoweth anything, he knoweth nothing yet as he ought to know" (Gal. vi., 3; I Cor. viii., 2).

7. "Jesus said unto him, It is written again, Thou shalt not tempt the Lord thy God." Scripture never contradicts Scripture, but explains it and instructs us how to avert its abuse. Jesus quoted it from the heart to the glory of God, believing every word, but the devil uses it only wickedly. We may be said to tempt God when we make a self-willed demand for His help, or in any way claim his promises for selfish ends. Our Lord lived that the Father might be glorified, and taught us that when we are willing to live thus we can ask what we will and receive it.

8. "Again the devil taketh Him up into an exceeding high mountain, and sheweth Him all the kingdoms of the world, and the glory of them." The first temptation was to satisfy His physical need, to satisfy Himself, on the ground that He was entitled to it; the second was to show Himself and what a great one He was; the third was to accept the world without the way of the cross. The prince of this world offers it simply on condition that it be accepted as from him and that he be thanked for it.

9. "And saith unto Him, All these things will I give Thee if Thou wilt fall down and worshid me." The time will come when the antichrist, the man of sin, the beast of Rev. xiii., will accept this offer of satan and for a brief period will do wondrously, but, oh, how brief his dominion, how fearful his fall and how awful his eternal doom, the lake of fire and brimstone forever! (Rev. xix., 20).

10. "Then saith Jesus unto him, Get thee hence, satan, for it is written, Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and Him only shalt thou serve." True worshipers worship the father in spirit and in truth, for the Father seeketh such to worship Him. God is a Spirit, and they that worship Him must worship Him in spirit and in truth" (John iv., 23, 24). The word of God is the only guide, the Holy Spirit the only teacher, the Lord Jesus the only way to God the Father; so to worship in spirit and in truth means that in all things Jesus is acknowledged as Lord to the glory of God the Father, and that all is done in accordance with the word and in the power of the Spirit.

11. "Then the devil leaveth Him, and behold angels came and ministered unto Him." Luke iv., 13, says that the devil departed from Him for a season. How thankful we should be that our Lord did not conquer satan in what we might call a miraculous way, but in such a way as He will through us conquer him also. He has left us His sword, the Word of God, and we are told in Eph. vi., 16, 17, that these, the shield of faith and the sword of the Spirit, will surely overcome the adversary. —Lesson Helper.

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**The King of Dahomey's Triumph.**

The King of Dahomey, who betrayed his brother to the French, in order to ascend the throne, goes about his capital in a gorgeous chariot, smoking immense cigars and wearing a prodigious Roman hemlet. The chariot is drawn by the Ministers of State.

**Refurbishing Silk Waists.**

A half worn light silk waist may be very satisfactorily reburnished by striping it crosswise with black velvet ribbon, putting velvet ribbon around the plain collar band as previously described, and adding a new chemisette neck of lace and velvet belt.

**Odd Designs in Jeweled Pins.**

Diamond sunbursts, turtles, and various large and odd designs in jeweled pins decorated the collar band in many a gown. Not one, but three or four, were pinned somewhere on the front of the bodice. Long chains set closely with a single row of diamonds were worn by the few, and diamond earrings were confined chiefly to the ears of elderly women.

**Infants' Long Cloaks.**

Infants' long cloaks are made of cashmere, Bedford cord, China silk, fancy crepon and taffeta silks, with single, double or triple capes, embroidered or plain, on round, square or pointed collars. A pretty cape is made with a silk-lined hood. Short coats for little tots one and two years of age are of fancy figured material, white Marseilles, serges, linen crash, figured Bedford cord, fancy crepon, etc. A very serviceable coat is made of navy blue serge, with empire back. Lappets over shoulders, trimmed with embroidery. A full turnover collar with fancy edge. Full fronts fastened with three large buttons at the top. More dressy is one of fancy crepon in pale blue, with silk-lined collar and ruffle, trimmed with three rows of narrow lace and baby ribbon, collar and cuffs trimmed to correspond.

**Cuban Maids.**

Slender, graceful Cuban maids, with smoothly plaited tresses, black as the raven's wing, large, lustrous, dreamy black eyes, clear, pale complexion, resembling the waxen tint of the lily, have their pretty heads filled with dreams of love before they quit the schoolroom. Their peculiar training, restricted sphere, as well as early maturity—for in the tropics a girl blooms into womanhood in her thirteenth or fourteenth year—may be the reason why their thoughts turn to love before they have discarded their dolls, braids and short dresses. The strict watch maintained over the tender buds, the cast iron rules of etiquette, which prohibit them from too great an indulgence in athletic sports of outdoor life which a northern maid enjoys, precluding romantic ideas and rendering her less susceptible to the tender passion, which is fostered by a secluded existence, may be the reason why Cuban girls look forward to matrimony as a release from these irksome bonds.

The romantic manner in which courtship is carried on tends to keep alive their illusions, for lovers usually walk up and down before their lady's love's dwelling like a sentinel on duty, because they are debarred from calling on a maiden until formally engaged, and then they can only see her in the presence of the family or exchange tender nothings under the Argus eyes of a mamma, who keeps a strict watch over her offspring.—Leslie's Weekly.

**Old Garments Made New.**

A woman of wonderful resources has just discovered a new and very sure way of renovating and restoring to their former appearance spotted, soiled or faded cloth or serge gowns.

Pick about 20 ivy leaves, young green ones by choice, wash them carefully and place them in a jug or basin. Add about one pint of boiling water, cover up the basin or jug for two or three hours, when it will be ready for use. Meanwhile the garment must be thoroughly brushed inside and out and all untidy braid and lining removed from the bottom. When ready spread it on the table and carefully sponge with the ivy water. It must then be hung out to dry, when it will be found to have recovered its former color and to look quite like new.

Black silk may be cleaned in the same manner, but it needs more care. If the silk is in breadths it must be lightly sponged and then tightly rolled over a cloth wound round a roller and left to dry.

Black lace may also be renovated when soiled or brown with age by sponging with ivy water and then rolling over a cloth wound round a roller. It should not be ironed.

To remove mildew stains mix equal quantities of soft soap and powdered starch with half the quantity of salt; make into a paste with lemon juice. Lay this paste on each side of the mildew stains and let the article lie out on the grass night and day until the stains disappear. Soaking the clothes stained in buttermilk for a considerable time, then washing them in the usual manner and finally leaving them to bleach all night on the grass is an old fashioned country method which is effectual. Another is to make a paste of table salt and lemon juice and lay this thickly on the spots, which should have been previously wetted and soaped, the linen so treated being left in the open air to bleach for several hours at least.

The best element in any of these treatments is the night's bleach. In towns where this is impracticable, the best thing is to make a solution of equal parts of chloride of lime and common soda in boiling water—one half pound each of the lime and soda to three quarts of water—dip the stains into this for a few seconds till they disappear, then rinse the article in boiling soapsuds and send to the wash as usual. Do not let the articles stay more than a few seconds in the solution or it will burn them. Whenever possible do not omit the night bleach.—Chicago Record.

**Fashion Notes.**

Pique gloves, with one or two buttons and heavily stitched, are the fashion for street wear.

Beautiful drawn work doilies have in the centre a butterfly made with fancy stitches on the drawn linen threads.

Petticoats of silk moreen with taffeta ruffles are recommended for wearing qualities, which the all taffeta skirt does not possess. The material comes in a variety of pretty colors.

At a photographer's where many pictures are made of pretty children and beautiful women a transparency is made with almost every dozen pictures. The transparencies of the children are particularly attractive, but the beautiful head of a woman, showing the outlines of the neck and shoulders, is charming.

In the array of handsome silks lately received are delicate gray corded silks with dainty figures of roses and violets woven on their glossy grounds; white watered silks brocaded with shaded carnations in delicate tones, and French silks in vivid colorings, whose designs are toned by a wonderful film-like overweaving, which gives them a chine effect.

Black moire trimmed very elaborately on the bodice with jet spangled silk muslin forms a very elegant and very popular gown for receptions, dinners and afternoon teas. Many women who have tired of black satin have taken again to skirts of plain or flowered black moire, wearing the bodices decorated as just mentioned, or with the popular fancy bodices of every description.

Silk waists, fancy waists or extra waists, are just as much worn as ever. They are too convenient to be given up. Waists of this kind give great scope to individual taste, but the pouch or blouse in front must always be a feature, though it can be varied to suit the wearer's figure. The blouse back is not meeting with much favor. The front can be very full and quite long or just slightly draped.

A mink collar is made partly of sapphire blue satin antique, very much plaited, so that it looks like a full ruche around the neck; the middle part of the satin, which enables it to be more closely plaited. This collar reaches over the shoulders; the front turns back in long revers, faced with the mink and lined with the blue satin. The muff is entirely of fur, but has gathered ends lined with the satin.

Fashionable dressmakers, both here and abroad, are making most liberal use of beautiful artificial flowers that look exactly like nature's own, to decorate evening toilets, and not a few fichus and bodices are actually smothered with roses. Large, soft bunches wholly without foliage are seen on many full dress toilets, and demi-trained gowns for bridesmaids are decorated with rose garlands, or the flowers are arranged in Empire clusters down each side of the skirt front.

An exquisite waist was of cerise satin with a jet yoke, jetted black net draped in the front, plain black net gathered into folds in the back, collar and belt of cerise velvet. The collar was a wrinkled stock with box plaits of the velvet at the top of the stock and at the back, and an inner ruff of lace. The belt was drawn right around the waist in wrinkled folds. The sleeves were mousquetaire, of satin, covered with plain net and having small puffs at the top, not set on separately, but formed from the sleeves.

# The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

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### Congress not Deteriorating.

Mr. Noah Brooks has lately brought home from Washington the notion that the Senate is deteriorating sadly. When he was young it was much better in intellectual quality than it is now, he tells the New York *Times*. Does he not remember that even in those earlier days the "deterioration" of the Senate was almost as hackneyed a croak as it is now? He gives this list of some of the Senators of Lincoln's and Andrew Johnson's time, and laments that their successors have fallen so far below them:

"Of that race of Senators I recall a few prominent names: Delaware was represented by James A. Bayard; Illinois by Lyman Trumbull, O. H. Browning, and (later) Richard Yates; Indiana by Henry S. Lane; Iowa by James W. Grimes and James Harlan; California by John Conness and James A. McDougal, Michigan by "Zach" Chandler and Jacob M. Howard; New Hampshire by John P. Hale; Massachusetts sent Charles Sumner and Henry Wilson; Ohio, Benjamin F. Wade and John Sherman; Pennsylvania, David Wilmot; Kentucky, Garrett Davis; Tennessee, Andrew Johnson; Maine, William Pitt Fessenden and Lot M. Morrill, and so on to the end of the chapter. Who are their successors, renowned for forensic ability, shrewdness in legislative management, and fertility of resource?"

Now, let us compare these men with their present successors and see if because they appeared big to Mr. Brooks in his youth while the others seem to his age small by the side of them, there has been really any such deterioration.

Because Delaware is no longer represented in the Senate by a member of the Bayard family is not convincing evidence of a decline. The present Senators from Illinois, Mr. Cullom and Mr. Mason, are in no wise inferior to Trumbull, Browning and Yates. Who of this newer generation knows Henry S. Lane of Indiana even as a mere name? He was elected Senator in 1860, and at the end of his term dropped out of politics. In the stormy times of the anti-slavery agitation and of the civil war he had an adventitious reputation, but it has not remained. The present Senators from Indiana, Mr. Turpie and Mr. Fairbanks, are not below his intellectual stature.

Mr. Brooks recalls James W. Grimes and James Harlan of Iowa. Neither of them rose to the ability of William B. Allison, the present Senator of that State. California was represented in the Senate then by John Conness and James A. McDougal, but the present Senators, Mr. White and Mr. Perkins, indicate no lamentable lowering of the State's standard. John P. Hale represented New Hampshire, but it was the opportunity of the agitation of those times which gave him his distinction. In genuine ability the present Senators, Mr. Chandler and Mr. Gallinger, cannot be contrasted with him as political degenerates. "Zach" Chandler and Jacob M. Howard were then in the Senate from Michigan. Mr. Burrows and Mr. McMillan, who are there now, are fully as able men. "Massachusetts sent Charles Sumner and Henry Wilson." Senators Hoar and Lodge are their superiors by far. Sumner was an unsafe man, doing more harm than good; Wilson had a level rather than a strong and well-filled head. Benjamin F. Wade and John Sherman represented Ohio, both strong men; but so also are Mr. Foraker and Mr. Hanna strong men. David Wilmot from Pennsylvania is named by Mr. Brooks. He was a man of ability, whose name acquired distinction by its association with the "Wilmot Proviso," but with Mr. Quay and Mr. Penrose the State suffers no deterioration of its dignity in the Senate. Garrett Davis and Andrew Johnson of Tennessee do not throw into the shade the present Senators. Senators Hale and Frye of Maine need fear no comparison with William Pitt Fessenden and Lot M. Morrill, cited by Mr. Brooks as giants of the past.

The truth is that Congress in both its branches is now fully up to its intellectual average at the time spoken of by Mr. Brooks. Of course if all the great men of its more than a century of past existence were grouped together a single Congress could not present their equals numerically, but in both Senate and House there are now men who will rank in history with the greatest legislators ever produced by America.

### A Pennsylvania Game Preserve.

One of the most interesting spots in Centre county, and for what we know, in the state of Pennsylvania, is John Uzzle's deer park at Snow Shoe. Less than a mile from town, hemmed in by dense woods and watered by crystal mountain streams, is a tract of land some ten acres in extent which is enclosed in a high fence made of boards and slats, securely held by strong posts. Within this enclosure is found evidences of life scarcely visible in any other part of the state. Two large freshwater ponds are met with close to the entrance. These ponds swarm with magnificent trout, some fifteen inches long, which may be seen disporting in the gravel beds undergoing the process of spawning. The visitor's presence soon creates interest among the denizens of the park, and he is greeted by a huge bronze turkey gobbler all spruced up and ready to stand battle. The bird is probably the largest in the state and tips the beam at 50 pounds. He is surrounded by other turkeys of ordinary size but they appear like peeps in his presence. The challenge of the huge gobbler brings out various colored hares of all sizes. While you are taking in the scene there is a rustle in the bushes and a pair of big ears and large brown eyes are visible. You look a little and you see another and another and finally a deer's head surmounted by a huge pair of antlers, and by the time your surprise is over you will have counted twenty-one deer. A slight noise and the visitor is greeted by a show of twenty-one tails waving a farewell as the animals dart away under cover. It is hardly possible to describe the feeling of a hunter at the sight of this—for the surprise and pleasure is indescribable. Mr. Uzzle will ring a bell and one by one the animals return as stealthily as before until they all stand out in bold relief—seemingly having left all fear behind on discovering the presence of their best friend, the owner of the park, and the sight is enchanting. Mr. Uzzle has spent a great deal of money in perfecting the arrangements of the park and takes great interest in showing it to the people. It is worth a trip from any part of the state to visit John Uzzle and his attractions at Snow Shoe.—Bellefonte *Gazette*.

### THREE SPRINGS.

J. Albert Wilson has moved into one of the H. E. Wilson properties.

P. B. Cutshall made a business trip to Locke's valley the past week.

S. W. Kimmel, of Saltillo, made a business trip to this place last Saturday.

Mrs. P. B. Cutshall is visiting friends and relatives in Springfield township.

J. M. Cutshall, Esq., of Springfield township, was among the recent visitors to this place.

Sigel Ashman had his cattle dehorned one day the past week, one of which died from loss of blood.

Berton McClain, of Clay township, dehorned about forty head of cattle for H. H. Ashman the past week.

Watch meeting was held in the M. E. church last Friday night. Rev. J. C. Young preached an appropriate sermon for the occasion.

### LOCAL INSTITUTE.

There will be a local institute held at Saltillo Saturday, January 8, 1898, comprising the districts of Springfield, Clay, Saltillo and Three Springs. Following is the program:

Devotional exercises.
Address of Welcome— E. M. Greene.
Response— Jno. M. Drake.
Co-operation of Patron and Teacher—Discussion—Clay Park, Joseph Park, Wilson Fields, G. A. Heeter, J. K. Leader.
How would you secure good discipline in the School room?—J. S. Wilson, G. M. Cutshall, B. B. Cutshall, C. H. Drake.
Adaptation—J. M. Drake, H. C. Lane, J. G. Lane, D, W. Irvin.

The program will be interspersed with music and recitations.

Institute will convene at 9:30 A. M.

COMMITTEE.


Mrs. Mary Bird, Harrisburg, Pa., says, "My child is worth millions to me; yet I would have lost her by croup had I not invested twenty-five cents in a bottle of One Minute Cough Cure." It cures coughs, colds and all throat and lung troubles. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.


### CASSVILLE.

Dr. Morozzi is spending a few days in Philadelphia.

Miss Nora Stine spent the holidays at her home in this place.

Mrs. Maggie Hamilton and daughter, Belle, are guests of Mrs. A. J. Henderson.

Miss Bertha Wentzell, of Bellwood, spent Christmas with friends in Cassville.

Rev. Stine has begun a protracted meeting at Trough Creek church. Also one at Cornelius chapel in charge of Rev. Piper.

We are glad to learn that the ITEM readers will have the League topics fully explained the week before. Every Leaguer should have this pure, wholesome home paper.

The Epworth Leaguers have new topic cards, published in book form, with numerous scripture references which will prove very helpful to those taking part in the devotional meeting.

The Willing Workers' Mission Band held their regulay meeting Saturday afternoon. After the usual exercises Mrs. Heaton read selections from "The Bishop's Conversion," which were listened to with deep interest.


—During the past two years, Mrs. J. W. Alexander, wife of the editor of the Waynesboro, (Miss.) *Times*, has, in a great many instances, relieved her baby when in the first stages of croup, by giving it Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. She looks upon this remedy as a household necessity and believes that no better medicine has ever been put in bottles. There are many thousands of mothers in this broad land who are of the same opinion. It is the only remedy that can always be depended upon as a preventive and cure for croup. The 25 and 50 cent bottles are for sale by J. G. Gillam.


## EXECUTOR'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

## Personal Property.

The undersigned, executor of the estate of W. H. Rex, deceased, will offer at public sale in the borough of Mapleton on

**Tuesday, January 18th, 1898,**

the following personal property belonging to said estate, to wit:

Three solid walnut bed room suits, consisting of bed, marble top wash stand and marble top bureau; 2 wire-woven spring mattresses, 2 hair top mattresses, 1 solid walnut hair cloth parlor suit, consisting of 8 pieces, including patent spring rocking chair and large arm chair; 1 walnut spring bottom brussels covered lounge, 1 large solid walnut frame parlor mirror, 1 solid walnut marble top center table, 1 mahogany veneered center table, 1 solid waluut Beatty parlor organ, 1 Singer sewing machine, 1 walnut commode, 2 large corner cupboards, 1 wooden sink, 12 cane seat chairs, 1 leather seat rocker, 3 cane seat rockers, 1 kitchen rocker, 8 kitchen chairs, 1 new Royal Esther kitchen range No. 7—20, 1 double parlor Sunshine heating stove No. 14, together with Ingrain and Brussels carpets, rag carpet, Brussels rugs, window shades, lace curtains, China and stone table-ware, glassware, kitchen utensils, crockery-ware, stove pipe, thirteen panel doors, 12 6-foot painted slat shutters, 12 5-foot painted slat shutters, etc., etc

Sale to commence at ten o'clock in the forenoon when terms will be made known.

JERE B. REX,
Executor.

NOTICE.—The account of H. H. Hertzler and W. T. Fogal, assignees for the benefit of creditors of J. W. Fogal, having been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county on the 29th day of December, 1897, will be allowed by the said court on the 7th day of February, 1898, unless cause should be shown why said account should not be allowed.

Prothonotary's Office, Huntingdon, Pa. Dec. 29, 1897. } SAM'L A. STEEL, Prothonotary. 1-5-4t


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Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. 813.

## A Good Christmas Present For a Little Money . . . .

We have too many Childrens Coats and make the following reductions on a lot of them:

**Children's Coats,** $1.75, $2.00, $2.50, reduced to $1.00.
" " $3.00 " " $2.00.
" " $4.00, $4.50, $5.00, " " $2.50.

**Ladies' Coats**—sizes 36 and 38—$7.50, $8.00, reduced to $5.00.
" " " $9.00, $10.00, " " $7.50.
" " " $12.50, $15.00, " " $10.00.

**Plush Capes,** $16.50 reduced to $12.50.

The above are all good styles and will go off rapidly at these prices.

Wm. Reed & Sons,
Huntingdon, Pa.

## A New Stock.

*Having returned from the Eastern Cities where I made large purchases of new goods suitable for this section, I am prepared to show those who favor me with their trade one of the cleanest and best assortments of General Merchandise ever brought to Mapleton. Come and see the new goods.*

JNO. G. GILLAM.

## There's Only One "Best Place"

In every city to buy Bread, Cakes, Candies, Oysters, Ice Cream and Lunch. That place is

**FISHER'S,**
**417 Penn St.,**

People who buy at his place have known this all along. People who buy elsewhere find it out after one purchase.

**Huntingdon, Pa.**

## Fall and Winter Trade.

### Returning Prosperity

Means more liberal buying on the part of both dealer and consumer. Our Fall and Winter lines have been purchased with a view of giving the trade the best goods for the least money. Our specialties are

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,
UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY,
GLOVES, HATS, CAPS,

Shirts, Overalls, Rubber Goods, Wool Boots and Lumbermen's Socks. We also have a line of Groceries, Tinware, Hardware, Stove Pipe, Horse Shoes, etc. Hunters can have their wants supplied with loaded shells, powder, shot, and at the right price.

J. L. Houck,
Cassville, Pa.

## Benj. O'Connor & Sons.

**Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.**

**THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.**

**Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. rade with us.**

*B. O'CONNOR & SONS*

# The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Jan. 5, 1898.


## LOCAL NOTES.

—Highest market prices paid for hides. B. O'CONNOR & SONS.

—Frank Ripple, of McKean county, was a Sunday visitor to Mapleton.

—L. A. Himes, of Mill Creek, was a welcome caller at the ITEM office Monday morning.

—A protracted meeting will be commenced in the M. E. church next Wednesday evening.

—A pension of ten dollars per month has been granted to Robert F. Ramsey, of Maddensville.

—Mrs. Miles Quarry, of Latta Grove, spent the holidays with the family of Rev. F. Adams at Newport.

—R. D. Kinkead and wife, of Huntingdon, spent a few days of the past week among friends in Mapleton.

—The contract for building the new state bridge at Birmingham was on Monday awarded to the Penn Bridge Company.

—P. A. Pheasant, wife and daughter, of Smith valley, returned home Monday evening from a week's visit to friends in Altoona.

—Among our callers last week were our friends I. C. Horton, of Tod township, and Webster Curfman, of Cass township.

—George W. Levan and family, of Altoona, spent a portion of last week with John A. Brumbaugh's family in Mapleton.

—E. B. Hyssong and J. M. Wilson, two of Cassville's enterprising citizens, were guests of Bruce Yocum's family last Saturday.

—Mrs. T. L. Banks, who had been spending the holidays with parents and friends in Mapleton, returned to Harrisburg yesterday.

—Governor Hastings yesterday appointed Joseph G. Isenberg, of Huntingdon, associate judge for this county, vice Robert A. Laird, deceased.

—The remains of Mrs. Bertha Pennington Pink, who died at Kearney, Bedford county, on the 26th ult., were interred at Orbisonia last Wednesday.

—Mrs. William L. Bush, aged 61 years, a resident of Antis township, Blair county, was killed by an empty engine at Bellwood Monday morning of last week.

—John A. Brumbaugh, district president of the P. O. S. of A., of this county, started Monday evening on his installation tour. His first appointment was at Shade Gap.

—Columbia Council, No. 9, Daughters of America, of Tyrone, raised the stars and stripes over the Dry Hollow school house in Warriorsmark township on New Year's day.

—Miss Mamie Creager, of Orbisonia, died at the home of her grandmother, whom she had been visiting, near Mont Alto, Franklin county, on Monday of last week. The remains were interred at Orbisonia last Thursday.

—While under the influence of liquor last Sunday evening Joseph Fonner accidentally shot and instantly killed Frank Corregan at Carlim, Blair county. They and E. E. Haines had been drinking beer and hard cider all day.

—W. H. Fisher recently moved to one of John G. Gillam's tenant houses on north side of the railroad; Isaac N. Horton to Mill Creek, and Elmer Pheasant from Allensville to Union National bank property on Callowhill street.

—The band held its annual election last Monday evening with the following result: I. N. Swope, manager; D. H. Wallet, leader; G. H. Hooper, assistant leader; John Montgomery, president; John A. Brumbaugh, treasurer; A. B. Baker, secretary.

—Rev. Metler, of Cassville, late pastor of the Methodist Protestant church, spent a couple of days of the past week with friends in Mapleton. He is an earnest worker and has made many friends in this county. He will probably accept a call to a church in New Jersey.

—William Snack, aged 76 years, died at Bellwood last Wednesday afternoon. Deceased was a native of Hagerstown, Maryland, but most of his life was spent in this county. His wife and two daughters survive him. They are Mrs. G. W. Wiley, of Bellwood, formerly of Mapleton, with whom he made his home, and Mrs. W. H. Baird, of Lewistown.

—This week, says the *Commoner and Glassworker*, there will be a partial revival in the glass business, but the following week will issue in an activity not seen in the glass trade for years.

—The entertainment held by the Mapleton Band in Gillam's hall last Saturday evening was very liberally patronized, the hall being filled to its utmost capacity. The band realized $19.26 from the venture.

—Mrs. Elisha Fields, of Duncansville, arrived in town Monday, having been summoned on account of the serious illness of her father, Elliott Robley. Her brothers John, Elliott and Harry, of Altoona, came down yesterday. Mr. Robley's condition appears somewhat better at this writing.

—Dr. A. J. Hamilton, of Cassville, was a visitor to Mapleton Monday morning, having brought his son to this station. The young man is a student at Dickinson college and was home for the holiday vacation. The doctor has concluded to enter the political arena as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Assembly. He will be a strong candidate.

—A Huntingdon dispatch to the daily press last week announced that the East Broad Top railroad had been sold to the Berwind-White Coal company. If such a sale would have put the idle furnaces in blast at Orbisonia its consummation would have been devoutly wished. However, after diligent inquiry, we have been informed that the rumor is without foundation.

—The members of the Young Men's Christian Association, of Lock Haven, have been obliged to disband the organization and close the rooms for lack of financial support. Lock Haven isn't a large city but it supports many saloons, hotels, club rooms and places of questionable resort. It is a question whether it is creditable to such a place to not be able to support one Christian association.

—The drying of clothes in frosty weather is sometines, in the case of delicate fabrics, attended with tearing, because of the quick stiffening in the very cold air. A simple precaution which will prevent any such trouble is to dissolve three or four handfuls of coarse salt in the last rinsing water, thus making it, in fact, a weak brine. Articles so rinsed will not suffer from or stiffen with the cold.

—At the recent session of the Grand Lodge, F. and A, M., held in Philadelphia, Alexander Elliot, of Huntingdon, was re-appointed Deputy Grand Master for the counties of Huntingdon and Bedford and for Lodge No. 494 in Blair County. Martin L. Shaffner, of Huntingdon, was re-appointed District Deputy Grand High Priest for the counties of Huntingdon, Mifflin Bedford, Juniata, Fulton, Perry, Clearfield and Blair.

—At the Pennsylvania State college a column has been erected which is composed of 281 samples of building stones procured from 139 localities in the state. The base block is of conglomerate 6 by 2.5 feet; the base of column is 5 feet square; the height of column is 32.7 feet, and the weight 53.4 tons. This forms a comprehensive display of the natural resources of the state in structural materials, geologically arranged.

—O. W. O. Hardman, when sheriff of Tyler Co., W. Va., was at one time almost prostrated with a cold. He used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and was so much pleased with the quick relief and cure it afforded him that he gave the following unsolicited testimonial: "To all who may be interested, I wish to say that I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and find it invaluable for coughs and colds." For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—Newport *Ledger:* Chicago and St. Louis express, running through Newport at the rate of forty-five miles an hour, struck and instantly killed Nelson Weaver at Walnut street crossing, Monday evening at 8.17 o'clock. The young man had walked up Walnut street intending to cross the railroad, and being detained by the passing of a freight train going east, stood on the north track, unconscious of danger. The fast train, which was running late, was moving with great speed, but its oncoming was not heard owing to the noise of the freight train. The monster engine struck the young man, hurling him about fifty feet, breaking both legs and crushing in three ribs in the region of the heart, which resulted in instant death. The body was carried to the station where the identity was made.

—Frank Herring, a flagman on the Huntingdon & Broad Top railroad, fell under the wheels of an engine at Mount Dallas, Bedford county, on Friday one week ago, and had one leg crushed. He was taken to his home in Saxton, but owing to his weakened condition the physician could not amputate the injured leg, and he lingered until about 9 o'clock that night, when death came to his relief. He leaves a wife and five children. His age was 42 years.

—Edward Bruebaker, of Derry, a freight brakeman, was shot by tramps Thursday night. The wound is not a serious one. About 11 o'clock, as a train was pulling out of Latrobe, going east, seven tramps boarded the cars. When the heavy train was making its way up the grade at Bradenville, the tramps applied the brakes. Bruebaker tried to get them to release the wheels. While thus engaged a tramp fired two shots at him. One of the bullets entered the brakeman's shoulder.

—Bedford *Inquirer:* On Tuesday evening a party of boys or young men dressed as fantastics entered the store at Imlertown, in Bedford township. Roy Imler, a son of Thomas Imler, and another young man were in the store and met the fantastics at the door, when the boys dressed as fantastics started to run away. Roy Imler and his companion started to follow, saying, let us strip them. After proceeding a short distance the fantastics stopped when one of them drew a revolver and fired, shooting Roy Imler in the right breast, the ball penetrating the right lung. The young man is in a serious condition, no hopes of his recovery being entertained.

—A new book entitled "Stories of Pennsylvania" has recently been placed on the market. One of the editors of this work is Martin G. Brumbaugh, A. M., Ph. D., formerly county superintendent of this county. We have frequently wondered that a work of this kind had not been prepared, that the heroic deeds and brave acts of the early settlers of this commonwealth might be given to the children of the present and future generations. We know of no persons better qualified for the task than Dr. Brumbaugh and his co-worker Dr. Walton, of West Chester. The book should have a place in the home of every Pennsylvanian who feels the honor of being a resident of the Keystone state.

### Musical Entertainment.

An entertainment will be given in Gillam's Hall next Friday evening by Messrs Cullinan and Rex, musical students, assisted by W. A. Swyers. These gentlemen are artists in their special lines and will, no doubt, give our people an excellent entertainment. Following is the programme:

Organ solo.....Selected.
Mr. Rex.
Mandolin and guitar duet...British Patrol—ASCH.
Messrs. Cullinan and Rex.
Vocal solo.....Past and Future—DE KOVEN.
Mr. Cullinan.
Snow scene.....(Drawn Reversed.)
Mr. Swyers.
Mandolin solo.....Flower Song—LANGE.
Mr. Cullinan.
Banjo solo.....Lorlei March—DELANO.
Mr. Rex.
Sea Side Episode.....Mr. Swyers.
Mandolin and guitar duet.....Selected.
Messrs. Cullinan and Rex.
Vocal solo.....Phyllis Gray—MOORE.
Mr. Cullinan.
Well Known Characters in Charcoal.....
Mr. Swyers.
Slide Trombone solo.....Magnolia Serenade—MISSUD.
Mr. Cullinan.
Mandolin and guitar duet.....Up-to-Date Quickstep—ALBRECHT.
Messrs. Cullinan and Rex.

### Saltillo Telephone Directors Meet.

The directors of the Saltillo Telephone company met at the home office last Monday evening. Many stockholders were in attendance and the business was speedily transacted. It was decided to build a line to Newberg, on which five 'phones are assured; also a line to Saxton, and to place a number of new 'phones on short exchange lines in Saltillo. It was also decided to place 'phones at Union Church and Sugar Grove. Several shares of stock have been sold recently which places the company on good financial footing and provides funds with which to pay dividend for the six months ending October 1, 1897. This dividend was declared by the directors at the time but was not paid for the reason that the money was then needed to pay some floating debts.

The election of officers for the ensuing year will be held January 17th. Nominations were made as follows:

PRESIDENT—S. W. Kimmel, Sigel Ashman.
VICE PRESIDENT—Dr. W. W. Heaton.
SECRETARY—M. Scott McNeil.
TREASURER—D. E. McClain.
DIRECTORS—G. A. Heeter, E. M. Green, J. F. Moore, H. D. Taylor, C. B. Crum, W. A. Crotsley, Eli Keith, J. D. Crotsley, R. W. Hudson, C. K. Horton, Sigel Ashman, S. W. Kimmel.

### Hold Ups in Wild West Style.

Monday night three colored men from Harrisburg got on a rampage at Ryde and held up William Wolfkeil, of Longfellow, and Watchman Ronck, of Ryde, at the point of a revolver, and took their watches and other valuables. They then boarded a freight train and when ordered off fired three shots at Conductor Jacob Mumma. Sheriff Collins and a posse went to Ryde to look after the gents and succeeded in capturing one and running another one into the river, where they lost him. Officer Price captured a man by name of Williams, of Harrisburg, and landed him in jail at this place, charged as being one of the offenders.

A colored man, supposed to be one of the gang who held up Mr. Wolfkeil Monday night, held up a brakeman near the narrows tower Tuesday night. He was seen on the train at McVeytown, and the crew having orders to keep a look out for a colored man of his description allowed him to ride, but telegraphed their suspicions too late to get an officer out at the Junction. Under these circumstances the train did not stop here for water but went on to the narrows. The front brakeman sent a message from Mayes bridge saying that he would ride with the man to Mifflin and they could find them on the seventh car from the engine, but east of Lewistown the brakeman overdid the work and became too much interested in the comfort of the man, who became suspicious and when the train was pulling away from the plug at the narrows pulled his gun and relieved the brakeman of his valuables. They parted company there. The coon was seen later passing the narrows tower going west and invited by the operator to come in and spend the night, but he refused, saying he wanted to reach Lewistown before daybreak. He was seen early Wednesday morning in the watch box near Bixler's, where he had built a fire. Sheriff Collins was notified and went down but met with no success. Later Deputy Sheriff Richard Collins and his brother Frank captured a colored man in the mountains back of Bixlers who gave his name as Frank Reed and is supposedly the man charged with the above offence. No wonder the coon is cool headed as he wears a straw hat. A knife with the name Wm. Wolfkeil engraved on the blade was found in possession of Williams, who is confined in the county jail.—Lewistown *Gazette.*

### Deeds Recorded,

William Hess and wife to J. I. Hess, property in Penn township. Consideration $50.00

Mary Jane Dean and husband to Truman W. Speck, property in Huntingdon borough. Consideration $700.00.

James I. Hess to William Hess, property in Walker township. Consideration $150.00.

Thomas Lobb to John Lobb, property in Hopewell township. Consideration $1250.00.

C. K. Hostetler and D. D. Kauffman to John Yoder, property in Shirley township. Consideration $920.00.

William W. Cornelius, Admr., to Frederick C. Crouse, property in Tod township. Consideration $800.00.

Mrs. Maggie Green and husband to D. E. McClain, property in Saltillo. Consideration $105.00.

Miles L. Shenefelt to John B. Shenefelt, property in Juniata township. Consideration $1.00.

William H. Cramer and wife to Sarah A. Wiley, property in Dublin township. Consideration $100.00.

H. H. Hertzler, et al., assignee, to J. S. Harper, property in Dublin township. Consideration $770.00.

Dr. D. P. Miller, Executor, to Daniel Dorsch, property in Huntingdon borough. Consideration $165.00.

### Sale Registers.

Tuesday, January 18th, in Mapleton, Jere B. Rex, Esq., executor of estate of W. H. Rex, late deceased, will sell personal property of decedent. See advertisement.

Thursday, January 20th, two and one-half miles west of Saltillo, Mrs. Alice Cornelius will sell cow, mule, two-horse wagons, buggy, cart, hay rake, harness, plows, sleds, forks, shovels, grain in the ground, cook stoves, coal stove, tables, rocker, churn, etc. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock.

### Marriage Licenses.

Austin M. Allison ahd Mary E. Beck, both of Huntingdon.

Charles Longenecker and Mary E. Weyer, both of Logan township.

James M. Fleming, M. D., of Shade Gap, and Lulu Grace Parson, Nossville.


A Complete Line of

**Dry Goods,**
**Notions,**
**Glassware,**
**Queensware,**
**Wood and Willow-ware,**
**Groceries,**
**Notions,**
**Flour and Feed,**
**Salt,**
**Boots and Shoes,**
**and everything usually found in a first-class GENERAL STORE can be found at the old stand of**

A. B. Gillam.

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Make It Your Business.

Make it your business to look this store up when you come to Huntingdon. It will certainly pay you. Shoes bought here are always right. Right in price, right in quality and right in style. Send a mail order—the service is quick, and you'll have no express charges to pay.

Next to Postoffice. } G. S. WILLIAMS,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

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FALL - TRADE

Was never before on so broad and extensive a basis as it is with us this year. Our stock of

DRY GOODS

is much larger than usual. The constant and very decided increase in our business month after month aids us in turning goods over to our trade at more advantageous prices. It has taken years of persistent effort on our part to build up a business equalled by none in this county, and it has been accomplished by zealously guarding the interests of our customers in every way possible.

No section of the Store receives more attention than the

Groceries

We have always prided ourself on NICE CLEAN PURE GOODS.

J. O. HEATON,

Cassville, - - Penn'a.

# VAN WYCK AT THE HELM.

## The First Mayor of Greater New York Installed.

## SIMPLICITY OF INAUGURATION.

**The First Act the Removal of Every Chief Office Holder Who Had Not Already Resigned—Ex-Mayors Strong, Wurster and Gleason Congratulate Their Successor—Tammany Now in Full Control.**

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—Robert A. Van Wyck, first Mayor of the new New York, second city of the world, took possession of his office in the City Hall, Saturday, without formal ceremony of any kind. He does not like fuss and feathers. He made a speech containing exactly eighteen words, after which he turned from Mayor Strong, to whom his words were addressed, and began to shake hands with the throng of people who had gathered to greet him. At the end of fifty-five minutes he retired to his private office and began his duties as Mayor by removing from office every man in the five boroughs, which now constitute the city, who held office by virtue of an appointment from Mayor Strong, Mayor Wurster and Mayor Gleason, of Long Island City, save only the School Commissioners of old New York and the Aqueduct Board, which holds over until 1901.

ROBERT A. VAN WYCK.
(Inaugurated as First Mayor of the enlarged City of New York).

Mayor Strong arrived at the City Hall shortly after 10 o'clock, accompanied by his son, Bradley, and his son-in-law, Mr. Shattuck. After Mayor Strong had come the crowd began to arrive. Twenty-five policemen were stationed in the building to keep the people in line to await the coming of Mayor Van Wyck. At this time, up stairs, in the Municipal Council Chamber, President Guggenheimer and the Councilmen-elect had gathered to await the coming of the Mayor-elect and to march in a body to congratulate him.

The crowd was constantly increasing, and at the half hour before noon it was estimated that 3000 people were in about the City Hall. In the circle under the dome Crowley's Eighth Regiment Band was playing popular airs and many who were at the inauguration through curiosity crowded about listening, while others made the occasion one of exploration into all the show rooms of the remodeled building. The halls and the public rooms were elaborately decorated with draped flags and bunting.

The public office was crowded almost to suffocation at seven minutes before noon, when the Mayor-elect, his brother and Mayor Strong walked into the room. Mr. Van Wyck glanced about him curiously. He saw there a crowd of smiling, well-groomed men, many of whom had not set foot in City Hall before since the day, three years ago, when Mayor Strong took possession. If the Mayor-elect felt any emotion he did not betray it by word or action. His face was impassive. He walked directly to his desk and stopped for a moment to admire the flowers which had been sent to him. He smiled when he saw standing on his desk a tiger made of yellow immortelles with dark blue stripes. This had been sent by a Brooklyn Democrat.

At exactly 12 o'clock Mayor Strong cleared his throat and made a speech of welcome to his successor.

Mayor Van Wyck, in reply said:

"I received this office from the people, I accept it from them, and to them I will answer."

Then he shook hands once more with the three ex-Mayors, whose terms of office had expired but a few moments before, and, falling back, with his brother at his left side, he began to receive the congratulations of the men in the crowd.

The crowd that had formed in line was too great for Mayor Van Wyck's endurance, and he retired to his private office at five minutes to one o'clock.

"I've got to get to work," the Mayor explained, as he disappeared to distribute the plums.

The first official act of Mayor Van Wyck was a formal one. Under the charter he has an absolute power of removal for six months. In order to remove complications he formally removed from office every head of a department in the Borough of Manhattan. Similar action was taken regarding the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, the titles of all his appointees to office thus becoming certain at the outset. Tammany is now in complete possession of the new big city.

### War in Chinese Waters.

A sensation has been caused in London by a rumor that the English Admiral has fired on a Russian man-of-war in Chinese waters. Nothing is known of the matter at the Foreign Office or the Admiralty. More Chinese concessions to Russia are reported, and it is avowed openly in St. Petersburg that M. Alexeieff's duty in Korea is to combat British and Japanese influences. China has yielded to the demand of the German Ambassador for the dismissal of the commandant at Tsao-Chow.

### Combination of Paper Dealers.

Sixteen paper manufacturers have entered into a combination, with a capital stock of $50,000,000. Five more companies are expected to come in. The price of paper is to be advanced and the capital furnished publishers to be curtailed.

## THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

### Washington Items.

The State Department issued an announcement to the people of the United States giving a list of the articles most needed for the relief of those who are suffering in Cuba.

Excluding Union Pacific payments, Government receipts for December exceeded expenditures by $1,736,404.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued regulations prohibiting the taking of sealskins by American citizens, except on the Pribilov Islands, and inhibiting the importation of Pelagic sealskins.

The United States and Canada are to act together in forwarding provisions to the Klondike. Negotiations are under way for better customs provisions on the frontier.

Pension Commissioner Evans declares that the business of pension attorneys should be abolished, and that the Government should deal directly with the pensioners.

Members of the Diplomatic Corps in Washington are watching developments in the Far East with the greatest interest.

Spanish Minister de Lome denounced the inference that popular aid to Cuba was a step toward American intervention.

It is denied that the tariff negotiations between the United States and Germany have been broken off.

The Canadian Minister of the Interior visited Washington to confer with Secretary Alger in regard to the Klondike relief expeditions.

The Orange Free State has ratified an extradition treaty with the United States, and the document has been returned to Washington.

Consul Wiesike, at Managua, advises the State Department of the proposed sale of the Nicaraguan Railway and steamers and the opportunity for American capitalists it affords.

### Domestic.

The annual report of State Superintendent of Banks Frederick D. Kilburn shows a marked improvement in the condition of New York State banks during the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1897, the gain in resources having been about $55,500,000, or nearly twenty per cent.

John Doering, a wealthy citizen of Belleville, Ill., was found dead, having been murdered by robbers.

James McCartney, the newly-appointed head of the Street Cleaning Department of New York City, expressed his admiration of his predecessor's administration, and said that Colonel Waring's system would be followed in every possible respect.

Anthony McGowan, a wealthy resident of Rankin, Penn., has been arrested on a charge of wife murder.

George A. Geiger, of Shenkel, Penn., expired at the home of his fiancee, at Belmar, N. J., two hours before the time fixed for his wedding.

Mrs. Nellie J. Peterkin, of New York, was convicted of manslaughter in Boston for killing Mrs. Catherine E. Murphy.

There was a severe storm throughout New England and Northern New York. Railway traffic was delayed.

At the risk of his own life, Patrolman Hanlan, of New York City, saved a cripple from being trampled to death by a runaway horse. The officer was dragged for a block by the animal.

William Arnold, son of Lieutenant-Commander Conway H. Arnold, United States Navy, committed suicide at Montclair, N. J.

J. B. Haggin, the wealth turfman, aged seventy-four, married Miss Pearl Voorhies, of Versailles, Ky., aged twenty-eight, a neice of his former wife.

Joseph Lockley, a trusted clerk of the American Estates Association, New York City, has fled, after stealing several thousand dollars by means of raised checks, and taking with him all the title deeds, books, and papers of the concern that he could lay his hands on.

William James Linton, the engraver, died in New Haven, Conn.

Eton Johnston, until recently a boarder with the Fellows family at Camden, N. J., shot and wounded Mr. Fellows dangerously and Mrs. Fellows and her son slightly; then killed himself.

Captain George R. Hodgdon, proprietor of the Tremont House, New Haven, Conn., was arrested charged with hiring Frederick Cook to set fire to the Tontine Hotel, conducted by a rival, George T. White.

P. H. Mabry, agent at Brunswick, Ga., of the Southern Express Company, disappeared with $14,500 consigned by the Citizens' Bank of Savannah, to the Merchants and Traders' Bank. The latter was compelled to close. Mabry, in a note to his wife, confessed the theft.

The oil well cordage makers and dealers formed an association at Pittsburg to advance prices in the oil well supply trade.

In the annual report of the Bank Commissioners of New Hampshire it is stated that there are seventy-seven savings banks in existence, fourteen State banks and trust companies and nineteen building and loan associations. Of the seventy-seven savings banks seventeen are in liquidation. The total amount due depositors by the savings banks is $49,493,055.94, a decrease of $1,508,565.21 for the year.

Dr. Willis D. Storer, of Chicago, has restored the power of speech to a girl who had been dumb for three years by training her to use her lips.

Assets of the Maverick Bank of Boston, which originally cost over $1,000,000, were sold for $429.

Codfish are still being caught on the Virginia coast in large quantities. The oldest citizens have never before heard of this fish in Accomack waters at this season.

Judge Garrison, in Camden, N. J., fixed January 3 as the date for the trial of Eli Shaw, charged with killing his mother and grandmother, to begin.

The jury at Middletown, Conn., in the case of Herman Sachs, charged with murder in the first degree in the alleged shooting of Bertrand L. Hotchkiss, at his home, in Killingworth, Friday evening, August 27, returned a verdict of "not guilty." The jury was out three hours.

A $9,000,000 shortage in Brooklyn's accounts is attributed to bad "bookkeeping."

Edward J. Ratcliffe, the actor, convicted of assaulting his wife, was sentenced in New York City to six months in the Penitentiary.

Peter Pluter, five years old, was killed, and Henry Teupemaski fatally injured while playing on the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks at Harrisburg, Penn.

Beach Wells, aged twelve years, and Samuel Overton, aged fifteen years, were drowned while skating on Lake Agawam, near Southampton, Long Island.

President Callaway, of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, in Cleveland, Ohio, said that long distance telephones are responsible, in his opinion, for the languishing passenger business.

# JAPAN READY FOR WAR.

## A Strong Fleet Waiting Outside Nagasaki For the Word.

## ENGLAND ALSO IS PREPARED.

**Military Party in Japan is Very Eager For Action and Will Oppose Russia's Permanent Occupation of Port Arthur—Great Britain May Back the Jingos—Marquis Ito is Like a Stormy Petrel.**

LONDON, England (By Cable).—A dispatch from Shanghai, China, says:

"It is reported that a Japanese fleet of over twenty warships is waiting near Goto Island, outside Nagasaki, fully equipped for war and only awaiting instructions. This includes the Yashima and the Fuji, two of the finest vessels in the Japanese Navy, and the Chen-Yuen, that was captured from China. The Japanese fleet, it is understood, is acting in close touch with the British squadron under Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Buller, Commander-in-Chief on the China Station.

MARQUIS ITO.
(His advent to office as Japanese Premier bodes ill for peace.)

"Japan will certainly oppose a permanent occupation of Port Arthur. The sudden dissolution of the Japanese Diet was owing to the war spirit. It is expected that the Japanese fleet will attempt to prevent the landing of reinforcements from Odessa for the protection of the Russian Trans-Asiatic Railway in Manchuria."

A dispatch to the Times from Kobe, Japan, says the dissolution of the Diet has has greatly angered the political parties. It is probable that the Marquis Ito, former Premier, and Count Okuma, a former Foreign Minister, will form a coalition ministry, with a vigorous foreign policy. The military party is eager for action; extraordinary activity prevails at the military and naval depots, and warships are assembling at Nagasaki.

A dispatch from Shanghai says the British fleet has anchored at Port Hamilton. The dispatch further says that a report is current at Che-Foo that a Japanese fleet has also arrived at Port Hamilton. The Globe says a private telegram reached London, announcing that over twenty British warships have arrived at Port Hamilton.

It is probable that a new Japanese Cabinet will be formed under Marquis Ito, who is one of the most pronounced and openly declared adversaries of Russia in the Orient, looking upon England as Japan's natural ally in the Pacific. Ito is essentially a man of action, and played the leading role at Tokio during the Chinese-Japanese war, and it is no exaggeration to state that he has the entire Japanese people behind him.

His advent to office will constitute a real peril to the peace of Europe and cannot fail to complicate the present situation. For, feeling assured as he does that Japan will sooner or later be forced to fight for her very existence and independence with Russia, he naturally prefers that the conflict should take place now before the Trans-Siberian Railroad is completed and when England is more or less committed to a Japanese alliance.

Meanwhile great consternation prevails at Pekin, according to advices received here. The alarm is caused not only because of the political situation, but likewise on account of the forthcoming eclipse of the sun on the Chinese New Year's Day, which is believed not only by the masses, but also by the cultivated classes in China, to indicate that the greatest calamities are in store for the empire.

The Pekin Government seems to be utterly powerless to cope with the situation and to have had its action with regard to the foreign powers completely paralyzed. Moreover, Russia, after having practically forced China to throw over England, undertaking to furnish the Pekin Treasury with the money of which it is in such sore need, and which it was about to secure from London, now declines to show any further signs of life in connection with financial assistance, and leaves the Chinese Government in the lurch.

## LENZ'S MURDERERS CONVICTED.

**Not One of Them Caught, But All Sentenced to Fifteen Years' Imprisonment.**

The Turkish soldiers who killed Frank Lenz, the young American bicyclist, in Armenia several years ago, have been convicted and sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment. But, according to the cabled message received at the State Department, Washington, notifying Secretary Sherman of the result of the case, not one of the murderers was present at the trial and sentence was pronounced in their absence. This typical Turkish way of attempting to placate the United States meets with strong disapproval at the Department and a claim for indemnity is likely to follow.

### A Yawn Killed Him.

Charles Held has died at St. Louis, Mo., from the results of a yawn. He was thirty-five years old. He sat for some time at his place of business reading the newspapers. When he arose to his feet he stretched his arms and yawned, and then sank to the floor bleeding. Bystanders hurried him to his home, and Drs. Starkloff and Spiegelhalter were summoned, but in spite of their efforts, Held died. He had ruptured some blood vessels.

## THE MARKETS.

**Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **MILK AND CREAM.** | | | |
| The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been 3c ₱ qt. net to shipper. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows: | | | |
| Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, cans | | | 21,716 |
| Condensed milk, cans | | | 150 |
| Cream, cans | | | 425 |
| **BUTTER.** | | | |
| Creamery—West. extras | — | @ | 22 |
| Firsts | 20 | @ | 21 |
| Thirds to seconds | 15 | @ | 19 |
| State—Thirds to firsts | 15 | @ | 20 |
| State Dairy tubs, extras | 19 | @ | 20 |
| Imitation Creamery | 13½ | @ | 18 |
| Factory, fresh firsts | — | @ | 15 |
| Low grades | 12 | @ | 13 |
| **CHEESE.** | | | |
| State—Full cream, new, large | — | @ | 8½ |
| Small | 9 | @ | 9¼ |
| Part skims, good to prime | 4½ | @ | 5 |
| Full skims | — | @ | 3 |
| **EGGS.** | | | |
| State and Penn—Fresh | 25 | @ | 25½ |
| Jersey—Fancy | — | @ | — |
| Western—Choice | — | @ | 25 |
| Southern—Choice | 22 | @ | 24 |
| Duck eggs, ₱ doz | — | @ | — |
| Goose eggs, ₱ doz | — | @ | — |
| **FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.** | | | |
| Apples, Ben Davis, ₱ bbl | 2 50 | @ | 4 00 |
| Greening, ₱ bbl | 2 50 | @ | 3 50 |
| Baldwin, ₱ bbl | 2 50 | @ | 3 50 |
| Grapes, Del., ₱ basket | — | @ | — |
| Catawba, ₱ basket | 7 | @ | 11 |
| Concord, ₱ basket | — | @ | — |
| Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl | 5 00 | @ | 7 00 |
| Jersey, ₱ bbl | 5 50 | @ | 6 00 |
| **HOPS.** | | | |
| State—1897, choice, ₱ lb | — | @ | 18 |
| 1896, prime | — | @ | 9 |
| Pacific Coast, 1897, choice | — | @ | 18 |
| Good to prime | 12 | @ | 17 |
| Old odds | — | @ | — |
| **LIVE POULTRY.** | | | |
| Fowls, ₱ lb | 7½ | @ | 8 |
| Chickens, ₱ lb | — | @ | 6 |
| Roosters, ₱ lb | — | @ | 4½ |
| Turkeys, ₱ lb | 8 | @ | 9 |
| Ducks, ₱ pair | 40 | @ | 60 |
| Geese, ₱ pair | 75 | @ | 1 37½ |
| Pigeons, ₱ pair | 10 | @ | 12½ |
| **DRESSED POULTRY.** | | | |
| Turkeys, ₱ lb | 8½ | @ | 12½ |
| Spring chickens, Phila | 9 | @ | 12 |
| Western, dry picked | 8 | @ | 9 |
| Fowls, State & Penn., ₱ lb | 7½ | @ | 8 |
| Long Island ducks | — | @ | 10 |
| Geese, Eastern, ₱ lb | — | @ | 10 |
| Squabs, ₱ doz | 1 25 | @ | 2 50 |
| **HAY AND STRAW.** | | | |
| Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb | — | @ | 75 |
| Clover mixed | 47½ | @ | 55 |
| Straw—Long rye | 47½ | @ | 50 |
| Short rye | — | @ | — |
| Oat | 23 | @ | 35 |
| **VEGETABLES.** | | | |
| Potatoes, Jersey, ₱ bbl | 1 75 | @ | 2 25 |
| L. I., in bulk | 2 50 | @ | 2 75 |
| Sweet, ₱ bbl | 2 50 | @ | 3 75 |
| Cabbages, ₱ 100 | 1 75 | @ | 3 00 |
| Onions, white, ₱ bbl | 2 50 | @ | 5 00 |
| Red, ₱ bbl | 2 25 | @ | 2 75 |
| Green peas, Va., ₱ basket | 1 00 | @ | 2 00 |
| Egg plant, ₱ bbl | 5 00 | @ | 7 00 |
| Tomatoes, ₱ carrier | 1 00 | @ | 2 50 |
| String beans, ₱ basket | 1 00 | @ | 2 00 |
| Squash, ₱ bbl | 1 00 | @ | 1 50 |
| White | — | @ | — |
| Turnips, Russia, ₱ bbl | 50 | @ | 80 |
| Celery, ₱ doz | 8 | @ | 30 |
| Carrots, ₱ bbl | 1 00 | @ | 1 50 |
| Cauliflower, ₱ bbl | 5 00 | @ | 6 00 |
| Beets, ₱ bbl | — | @ | — |
| Lettuce, ₱ bbl | 2 00 | @ | 4 50 |
| Pumpkins, ₱ bbl | — | @ | — |
| Kale, per bbl | 60 | @ | 75 |
| Spinach, per bbl | 1 50 | @ | 2 50 |
| **GRAIN, ETC.** | | | |
| Flour—Winter Patents | 4 80 | @ | 5 15 |
| Spring Patents | 5 15 | @ | 5 45 |
| Wheat—No. 1 North N. Y | — | @ | 1 03½ |
| No. 2 Red | — | @ | 1 02½ |
| Corn—No. 2 | — | @ | 35⅝ |
| Oats—No. 2 White | — | @ | 30 |
| Track mixed | 28½ | @ | 29½ |
| Rye—Western | — | @ | 50¼ |
| Barley—Feeding | — | @ | 28¼ |
| Lard—City steam | 4.45c | @ | 4.50c |
| **LIVE STOCK.** | | | |
| Beeves, city dressed | 7 | @ | 8½ |
| Milch cows, com. to good | 20 00 | @ | 45 00 |
| Calves, city dressed | 11 | @ | 12½ |
| Country dressed | 7½ | @ | 11 |
| Sheep, ₱ 100 lb | 3 50 | @ | 4 62½ |
| Lambs, ₱ 100 lb | 5 75 | @ | 6 55 |
| Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lb | 3 90 | @ | 4 15 |
| Country dressed | 4 | @ | 6½ |

## DIED ON HIS WEDDING DAY.

**A Young Georgian Killed on His Way to the Bride's Home.**

Everything was ready at the home of James Martin, Dixon, Ga., for the wedding of his daughter, Ada, and Clarke Westbrook, both prominent young people. An early hour had been set for the ceremony, and after it the bride and bridegroom were to leave on an extended tour. The guests were in a state of suspense and anxiety when a messenger dashed up to the house and announced that the bridegroom was dead. He had been killed in a runaway while on the way to the scene.

A strange coincidence is being mentioned. Two years ago Clarke Westbrook and Miss Gussie De Cannon were engaged to be married. On the wedding day the bride-elect died. Now it is the groom-elect.

## WOMEN AS PALL BEARERS.

**Friends of a New Brunswick Young Woman Officiated at Her Funeral.**

The body of Miss Elizabeth B. Hildebrand, daughter of Louis Hildebrand, of New Brunswick, N. J., who died on Christmas morning, was borne to the grave by six young women who were friends of Miss Hildebrand and fellow members of the Children of Mary. The services were held at Mr. Hildebrand's residence, 198 Burnet street, and at St. John's German Catholic Church.

The young women who acted as pallbearers were Misses Lena Stubblefield, Maggie Kline, Lizzie Erath, Mamie Yunger, Lizzie Funk and Mamie Titus. They wore black dresses, hats and gloves and white sashes.

## EDGE TOOL MAKERS COMBINE.

**A Plant to Employ 2000 Men to Be Erected Near Pittsburg.**

Eighty per cent. of the edge tool manufacturers in the United States have consolidated their interests and have arranged for the erection of a new plant near Charleroi, about four miles south of Pittsburg, on the Monongahela River.

The concern will be known as the American Ax and Tool Company, and will have a capital stock of $2,000,000. It will employ over 2000 skilled workmen. The consolidated plant will be in operation within six months.


**Deafness Cannot Be Cured**

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.


Forty pairs of slippers are kept at Apsley House simply for the use of visitors, in consequence of the Duke of Wellington's horror of people walking about indoors with their boots on.


**It Keeps The Feet Dry and Warm**

And is the only cure for Chilblains, Frostbites, Damp, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a Powder to be shaken into the shoes. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores. 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.


An aluminum airship has been made in Germany which has reached a height of 1000 feet and floated for twelve minutes.


Rheumatism
Is permanently cured
By Hood's Sarsaparilla
Which neutralizes the
Lactic acid in the blood.

Thousands who were
Sufferers write that they
Have felt no symptoms
Of Rheumatism since
Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla

**What do the Children Drink?**

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing and takes the place of coffee.

The more Grain-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems.

Grain-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee but costs about ¼ as much. All grocers sell it. 15c. and 25c.

**Try Grain-O!**

Insist that your grocer gives you GRAIN-O Accept no imitation.


### Proverbs About the Czar.

A Moscow newspaper publishes the following proverbs with reference to the Czar:

"A crown does not protect the Czar from headache.

"The Czar has never lived in a peasant's hut, so he does not know what poverty is.

"The Czar's arm is long, yet it does not touch heaven.

"Even the Czar's hand has not more than five fingers.

"The Czar's voice has an echo, even when it is not near a hill.

"Death carries on its back a fat Czar, as easily as it does a thin beggar.

"A tear in the Czar's eye costs the people many handkerchiefs.

"When the Czar amuses himself, the Ministers have but one eye, and the peasants are quite blind.

"When the Czar cuts thongs, the peasants furnish the leather."


**A Cough Cured Consumption.**

Davis Cullen, of Sticklersville, Del., who for nearly ten years has been treated for consumption by the doctors, in a coughing fit the other day brought up a tooth which he swallowed almost ten years ago. It had stuck in his windpipe then. The physicians now say that it got down into his lungs and that it is the tooth which has caused what they treated as consumption.

**HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian HAIR RENEWER**

It has made miles and miles of hair grow on millions and millions of heads. Not a single gray hair. No dandruff.

**SOUTHERN RAILWAY**
FOR ALL POINTS.
**SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.**
Florida, Texas, Mexico and the Pacific Coast.
Perfect Schedule and Through Car Service.
LOWEST
**FIRST-CLASS AND EMIGRANT RATES**
For further information call on or address
ALEX. S. THWEATT, Eastern Pass. Agent, 271 Broadway, New York.
W. A. TURK, General Passenger Agent.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

## REINDEER SLEDGE SERVICE TO BE USED IN RELIEVING STARVING MINERS IN THE KLONDIKE.

The Government has decided to import a herd of the deer from Norway, and will try to reach Dawson City overland from Cook's Inlet. Stations will be established ten miles apart and the United States mail will be carried.

# FIRE AT PORT AU PRINCE.

## Flames Destroy 800 Buildings in the Capital of Hayti.

## 3000 PERSONS LEFT HOMELESS.

**The Metropolis of the Black Republic Visited by a Disastrous Fire—Block After Block of Houses Destroyed and Thousands Left Homeless—Earthquake Following Created Widespread Terror.**

PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti (By Cable).—The succession of woes into which Hayti has of late been plunged shows no signs of abating, the latest manifestation of her troubles taking the shape of a devastating fire which swept over Port au Prince, leaving havoc in its wake. Just how the fire broke out is not exactly known, but it started late in the evening, at about 11 o'clock, and from then continued to rage with unceasing fury. The efforts of the fire officials and of large numbers of the population to quell the flames were unavailing. What had at first seemed a rather inconsiderable fire soon assumed alarming proportions, the flames spreading from house to house with great rapidity. Men worked with might and main at the pumps to try to get the flames under control, but the supply of water gave out and they were left in a measure helpless, while the fire leaped from roof to roof and house after house was burned down.

In spite of all the efforts and exertions of a great crowd of Haytians and others, some 800 houses were destroyed in this fashion, and 3000 people rendered homeless. A general holocaust such as has just happened was bound to be the case, as most, if not all, of the houses in Port au Prince are built of wood. When it is remembered that in many places they are tightly crowded together, it is a wonder the whole city itself was not wiped out by the flames. As it is, the homes of many of the population, a hotel, and a number of warehouses were destroyed.

One of the most interesting buildings that suffered ruin from the flames was the famous Church of St. Joseph, and its parsonage. It was not an old church, being built about five or six years ago, but it stood on the outer edge of the city and was patronized by large numbers of people, who when passing through, would go in there to say their prayers. It formed, in a way, a kind of outer gate or fortress to the city, and being castle-like in its appearance, was the first notable building to meet the eye on one's entering the city from the plains.

Near the Church of St. Joseph was the market place into which the country people used to troop. Here they would leave their donkeys and asses tethered while they entered the church to say their prayers. A great many small warehouses were packed tightly round the market place, and it was here that the fire raged its fiercest. The warehouses burnt like matchwood, and it did not take long before the running flames had reached the church and enveloped it also.

Following the fire, next morning at 6.40 o'clock there were earthquake shocks from north to south, lasting half a minute, and causing slight cracks in the earth. No one was injured, but the population of Port-au-Prince, which numbers about 80,000 inhabitants, was greatly alarmed at the upheaval.

## PRINCETON INN BOYCOTTED.

**Students Forbidden to Frequent Places Where Intoxicants Are Sold.**

The long-looked-for action by the Board of Trustees of Princeton (N. J.) University in regard to the Princeton Inn affair has at last been taken. The Trustees, thinking that the time is ripe for a statement of the university's position, have issued the following:

"At a recent meeting of the Board of Trustees the faculty was instructed to enforce literally and strictly, as well as impartially, this law: No student shall bring, or cause to be brought into college, or keep in his room, any spirituous or fermented liquors; nor shall he frequent any place where intoxicating liquors are sold as a beverage."

**B. & O. Presidents.**

The recent annual meeting of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, which was its seventy-first, brings to mind the fact that the B. & O. has had ten Presidents in seventy-one years as follows: Philip E. Thomas, Louis McLane, Thomas Swan, William C. Harrison, Chauncey Brooks, John W. Garrett, Samuel Spencer, Charles P. Mayer and John K. Cowen. The line was put in operation to Harper's Ferry in 1834, was built to Winchester, Va., in 1836, and to Strasburg, in 1870. Westward it went to Cleveland in November, 1842, and on to Wheeling, W. Va., by January 1, 1853. The Parkersburg Branch from Grafton to Parkersburg was opened May 1, 1857. It is the only great railroad company that is being operated under its original name and charter.

**Naval Hospital Corps.**

Secretary Long proposes a hospital corps for the navy similar to that of the army. His scheme includes navy yards and flagships.

**The Sealing Bill Approved.**

The President approved the bill prohibiting the killing of seals by American citizens, except on the Probilof Islands by the North American Commercial Company.

## MOB KILLS CRUEL SON.

**Angry Farmers Started Out to Tar and Feather the Balm Boys.**

For years the cruel treatment of their aged father by the Balm boys has been the talk of Pleasant Ridge Township, Lee County, Iowa. They are well-to-do farmers, and near them has lived for years their aged father in the most abject poverty. A few days ago the father died: in fact, starved to death. They refused to go to see him on his death bed, and even refused to bear the expenses of his burial. This was more than the neighbors could stand, and the leading farmers formed a vigilance committee. Thirty men, all masked, marched to the house of the Balm boys to tar and feather and drive them out of the country.

Abe Balm opened the door, and seeing the array of masked faces, retreated. He and his brothers armed themselves, and, leaving the house, opened fire on the mob from the rear. The farmers returned the fire and Abe Balm fell mortally wounded. The farmers then retreated and were lost sight of in the darkness.

The brothers of the wounded man carried him into the house, where he lingered until morning and died. He made an antemortem statement, giving the names of several farmers whom he said he recognized through their masks.

The men named by the dying man are all leading citizens of the county, and their friends to the number of several hundred have given out that they will not allow them to be arrested without a fight.

## BIG FLOODS IN WASHINGTON.

**Heavy Rain and Melting Mountain Snow Do $1,000,000 Damage.**

Floods have caused damage estimated at $1,000,000 in the Northwest. The Northern Pacific, Canadian Pacific, and Great Northern tracks are washed out, and traffic is almost suspended. The Shelton and Southwestern; Tacoma, Orting and Southwestern; Seattle and International; Everett and Monte Cristo, and other local roads have sustained severe damage by washouts and landslides. In more than a dozen western Washington valleys bridges, fences, and farm property have been swept away. Several persons have been drowned in the upper Gowlitz and Tilton River valleys, but particulars are not yet obtainable. Stock has been drowned in nearly all the valleys now inundated.

The cattle were driven to the highlands during the November floods, but no more high water was expected and they had been taken back to the bottom lands. The Chehalis, Newanakam, and Skagit rivers are higher than for ten years past. The town of Newaukum is floating, and between Chehalis and Centrolio, the Northern Pacific's main line is two feet under water. Fourteen inches of rain have fallen and the warm winds have melted the snow in the mountains very fast, causing the greatest winter floods ever known in Washington State.

## WATER FAMINE IN KANSAS.

**There Are Dozens of Towns Hauling Water Thirty Miles.**

The water famine in Kansas has assumed a serious aspect. Dozens of towns are hauling water by rail for thirty miles. Emporia's water supply has been exhausted. The reservoirs have been drained. For the past two months a centrifugal has been used to pump water over the riffles, and the Neosho River has been drained for six miles above the waterworks dam. The last one of the pools were pumped dry, and only two feet of water is in the reservoir.

The Santa Fe and Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroads have been shut off, and no water can be had for the engines. There are only a few wells in the city, and every cistern has been drained. The livery stables have great trouble in securing water for the horses. The only visible supply of water is in the Cottonwood River, one mile south of town, and within a few days all water used will have to be carried from there.

## DISMISSED FROM STANFORD.

**Idle and Dissolute Students Turned Out of the University.**

Wholesale dismissals have been made at Stanford University, California, for inferiority in college work, immorality, and vulgarity. Forty-one students have been dropped. Many of them are of the class known as bummers. They distinguished themselves by drinking, carousing, and parading in San Francisco when their football team defeated the State University team on Thanksgiving Day. They made themselves so offensive that their names were taken, and now they are paying the penalty.

These dismissals are in line with the policy recently announced by President Jordan, who declared that idle and dissolute students were a hindrance to good work by the industrious.

## BURNED THE SCHOOLHOUSE.

**The Doctor Said It Was the Only Way to Kill the Diphtheria Germs.**

By order of the Board of Education the Ulysses district schoolhouse, south of Webster City, Iowa, was burned down in order to destroy diphtheria germs. Four scholars who had attended the school died from diphtheria.

Last year the building was thoroughly renovated, and the rabbits that had burrowed under it were driven out, but the little animals returned, and physicians who were employed to examine the place decided it would be impossible to destroy all the diphtheria germs by any other plan than burning the building.

## THE LABOR WORLD.

The Oil Well Supply Company, of Pittsburg, will resume work with 1500 men.

President Gompers said that party lines would be ignored in future political battles of the Federation of Labor.

Fifteen thousand window-glass workers in the Indiana gas belt are to return to work, their strike having been settled.

Conductors and motormen of the Hartford (Conn.) Street Railway Company have been ordered not to chew tobacco while on duty.

The striking engineers in England have rejected the proposed compromise by a vote of 100 to 1, and the lockout will now commence.

A hotel for workingmen and plain people, where a warm room is provided for fifteen cents, is conducted by the Salvation Army in Boston

At Hanover, N. H., the woolen mills, in which machinery has been idle, are now running on full time, with full complements of help, and in many cases with orders sufficient for several months.

The Baron de Hirsch Association has planned to colonize clothing workers from the overcrowded East Side in New York City and teach them other trades.

The Ontario Government has decided that all who labor in Canadian lumber camps must be Canadians, and that supplies must be purchased in Canada.

The highest pay given German railway engineers is $1.25 a day, while conductors receive only $1. Many of them have to be on duty fifteen to eighteen hours a day.

The Drug Clerks' League for Shorter Hours, attributing recent fatal errors to the long hours of clerks, have drafted a ten-hour law and will present the facts to the New York Grand Jury.

The total number of Chinese furniture makers in New South Wales—all working in factories of their own—is about two hundred. No Chinese workmen are employed in European factories.

The manufacturers in Fall River, Mass., declined the proposition of the mill hands to make the wage reduction 5½ instead of 11 1-9 per cent. The Massachusetts Board of Arbitration is expected to act in the matter of the cut in wages of the cotton operatives.

In several cities the street cars are required by ordinance to provide vestibules for the motormen during the winter months, and in Missouri a State law to that effect was passed by the Legislature last year. For failure to comply with the statute four officials of the four principal lines in St. Louis have been arrested.

The Overland Cotton Mills, of Denver, Col., are getting contracts which will place their product in Boston. They have also obtained, in close competition with Eastern manufacturers, the contract for furnishing to Claus Spreckels material for sugar bags. This contract alone is sufficient to keep a large mill in almost constant operation.

## CYCLING NOTES.

Seventy-six, it is reported, is just now the popular gear with riders in Belgium.

It is a fact not recognized by many wheelmen that a brake is more needed with a high gear than with a low one.

Wisconsin wheelmen have a plan on foot to hold an encampment of cyclists near Milwaukee next summer.

At a meeting of the council of the National Cyclists' Union, held in London, England, it was decided to abolish road racing and road record attempts.

Riding with toe-clips is vastly easier than without, and no rider who ever used toe-clips continuously for a week was afterward content to ride without them.

All the bicycle saddle manufacturers will make hard saddles this season, patterned after the jockey style that has become so popular with riders since the autumn of 1896.

A new kind of bicycle race is being run in Belgium. The competitors are taken to a place unknown to them, and they are then left to find their way to a fixed spot. The first man home is the winner.

It is an odd sight that may be witnessed in the streets of Paris or any of the large cities of France, when priests in long flowing clerical robes ride along on ladies' wheels, their apparel not permitting the use of a diamond frame machine.

The cycling rules are most rigidly upheld in Germany. An amateur in a recent race there has just been disqualified and classed as a professional because he wore a sash the same as his pacemakers, upon which was printed the name of the machine he rode.

The use of toe-clips, even by lady riders, is steadily increasing. They make pedaling easier and the foot pressure more uniform and more constant; they keep the foot in place, prevent the slipping of pedals at critical times and save the rider many bad falls and perhaps serious accidents.

Stilson K. Stevenson, an Ohio man, believes he has invented a bicycle on which it is possible to make great progress in the polar regions. During the last three winters he has experimented successfully with his machine on Lake Erie. The machine is so constructed that it is as easy to propel it on a rough surface as on perfectly smooth ice.

To be able to ride a wheel gracefully is an accomplishment that may some day stand certain classes in good stead. This is a natural inference after reading the following advertisement which appeared recently in a daily paper: "A lady of education required as a companion. Must have a thorough knowledge of housekeeping and be able to cycle."

Many cyclists complain that since taking to wheeling they have been troubled with sore throats, particularly in warm weather, which, to them, is quite inexplicable. To the veteran rider, however, the cause of the average novice's trouble is plain—it is due to his cycling in a linen collar. In hot weather the exertion of riding causes the beginner to become very warm, with the result that his collar becomes damp with perspiration. This naturally produces its after effect—a sore throat.

## PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Governor Powers, of Maine, is the wealthiest man who has ever been Chief Executive of that State.

The Marquis of Bute, who is an extensive landowner in South Wales, is having his three sons taught Welsh.

A writer who has been entertained by the Sultan of Turkey says his majesty is quiet and very much of a gentleman. He has a velvet voice and is evidently a man of conscience and culture.

It is reported that Rev. R. H. Pullman, of Baltimore, has determined to devote part of the $50,000 legacy left him by his brother, George M. Pullman, to the work of the Reform League, in which he is so deeply interested.

The head of the Armenians in San Francisco is Solomon Rahy, who was educated in the school of the American missionaries in Palestine. He speaks and writes the English, Turkish, Armenian, Greek and Hebrew languages.


## A JOYFUL MOTHER OF CHILDREN.

**Mrs. Pinkham Declares that in the Light of Modern Science no Woman Need Despair.**

There are many curable causes for sterility in women. One of the most common is general debility, accompanied by a peculiar condition of the blood.

Care and tonic treatment of the female organs relieve more cases of supposed incurable barrenness than any other known method. This is why Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has effected so many cures; its tonic properties are directed especially to the nerves which supply the uterine system. Among other causes for sterility or barrenness are displacements of the womb. These displacements are caused by lack of strength in the ligaments supporting the womb and the ovaries; restore these, and the difficulty ceases. Here, again, the Vegetable Compound works wonders. See Mrs. Lytle's letter, which follows in this column. Go to the root of the matter, restore the strength of the nerves and the tone of the parts, and nature will do the rest. Nature has no better ally than this Compound, made of her own healing and restoring herbs.

Write freely and fully to Mrs. Pinkham. Her address is Lynn, Mass. She will tell you, free of charge, the cause of your trouble and what course to take. Believe me, under right conditions, you have a fair chance to become the joyful mother of children. The woman whose letter is here published certainly thinks so:

"I am more than proud of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and cannot find words to express the good it has done me. I was troubled very badly with the leucorrhœa and severe womb pains. From the time I was married, in 1882, until last year, I was under the doctor's care. We had no children. I have had nearly every doctor in Jersey City, and have been to Belvin Hospital, but all to no avail. I saw Mrs. Pinkham's advertisement in the paper, and have used five bottles of her medicine. It has done more for me than all the doctors I ever had. It has stopped my pains and has brought me a fine little girl. I have been well ever since my baby was born. I heartily recommend Mrs. Pinkham's medicine to all women suffering from sterility."—MRS. LUCY LYTLE, 255 Henderson St., Jersey City, N. J.


**Portable Telegraph Plant.**

The Signal Corps of the United States Army now operates about 802 miles of military telegraphs. The most notable advance of the year in its system has been the adoption of a combination telegraph and telephone apparatus, which only weighs sixteen pounds, and, consequently, can easily be carried by one soldier. With this apparatus one soldier can telegraph a message to another, while a telephone conversation with another station can be simultaneously carried on, the distant operators only receiving the messages intended for each.


**Florida.**

Florida literature secured free upon application to J. J. Farnsworth, East'n Pass. Ag't. Plant System, 261 Broadway, N. Y.


Over 4,000,000 frozen rabbits are annually exported to the London market from Victoria, Australia.


**Every Person Has to Use Soap.**

Why not use the best? Dreydoppel's, the only real and genuine borax soap, for all purposes that soap is to be used. Dreydoppel soap, full pound bars, sold everywhere.


The albatross has been known to follow a ship for two months without ever being seen to alight.


**Do You Dance To-Night?**

Shake into your Shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or new Shoes feel Easy. Cures Corns, Bunions, Chilblains and Sweating Feet. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.


In tropical seas the hues of certain fish are too gorgeous to be reproduced on canvas.


**To Cure A Cold in One Day.**

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.


Zoologists say that all known species of wild animals are gradually diminishing in size.


Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.


The waters of the Grand Falls of Labrador have excavated a chasm thirty miles long.


Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle.


Sweet potatoes are cheaper than white ones this season—an unusual condition.


Chew Star Tobacco—The Best.
Smoke Sledge Cigarettes.


Sixty languages are spoken in the empire governed by the Czar of Russia.


Piso's Cure for Consumption is an A No. 1 Asthma medicine.—W. R. WILLIAMS, Antioch, Ills., April 11, 1894.


Glass brushes are used by the artists who decorate china.


If you want to feel that YOUR SPINE IS A PIPE STEM, ready to snap, just get

**LUMBAGO**

If you want to feel as STRONG AS A STEEL RAMROD, USE

**ST. JACOBS OIL.**

IT HAS MAGIC.

**CONSUMPTION AND CATARRH** Are result of Contracted Nostrils. *Drugs Cannot Cure.* Send 50c. for NASAL INSPIRATOR or stamp for pamphletto G. B. FARMER, Perth, Ont., Canada.


**Light From Sawdust.**

A town in Canada is partially lighted by gas made from sawdust. The sawdust is charged in retorts which are heated by a wood fire, the gas from the retorts passing into a series of coils and thence into the purifiers, which are similar to those used for coal gas. Lime is the principal purifying agent employed. The works turn out daily 540 cubic meters of gas, for the production of which about two tons of sawdust are required. A man and boy furnish all the labor needed at the works. The gas in an ordinary burner gives an illumination of about eighteen candle-power. The best quality comes from resinous woods.—Tit-Bits.


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Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

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*References: Dexter, Horton & Co., Bankers, Seattle.*

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**"A Fair Face Cannot Atone for an Untidy House."**
Use
**SAPOLIO**

## Christmas.

BY M. W.

Written for the ITEM.

Of all the grand and far-reaching events recorded in the history of men the most glorious is the one that occurred during the night when the light flooded the Judean hills as the foreruuner of the long-looked-for Redeemer of the world. The patriarchs, like the stars at night, gave little light as to the coming of the better day. The prophets looked through shadowy symbols, yet gave more light than did the patriarchs, just as the moon gives more light than the stars. At length, away in the Orient, beams of the morning began to dawn and soon the "Sun of Righteousness" rose that peace might be made between God and man. As the "light sprang up in Galilee," angels left their seats in the heavenly choir and brought to earth their sweetest song. The sweet melody of those sublime tones which burst from angels' lips that Christmas morn found a response in the human heart which took up the refrain that has echoed and re-echoed down the corridors of time.

One more Christmas has passed away. The Christian has been brought to a higher sense of duty toward God and his fellowman. While the Christian has been thus affected, the worldly man has been affected more, since the Christian has had his Christmas all the year while the worldly man has only been affected by worldly greetings combined with sinful desires.

Twenty centuries have rolled away since the birth of Christ. We still celebrate this day; but is the modern form of entertainment appropriate? We seem to keep Christmas as if Christ's mission had been one of worldly pleasure. Let it be an occasion of joy, and not levity; of memorials, and not extravagant gifts; of hope and love in place of improper recreations. Christmas is generally an occasion of great joy. We behold faces of dear friends whose presence cheered us on former occasions. Fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers meet around the family hearth. Then, if ever, home becomes the father's kingdom, the children's paradise, the mother's world.

Not to all homes does Christmas bring glad tidings. To some homes this day is very sad, for vacant seats are around the festal board. In others sickness and poverty are unwelcome guests. Would we not feel better at the second coming of Christ if to such home we go, as the wise men did to the manger, and present to them gifts? Christ said, "It is more blessed to give than to receive." Let our happiness be in making others happy. Let us bear glad tidings and we will be better prepared, when this day of glad tidings is o'er, to meet the Christ-child in a home where parting will be no more.

### Old People.

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whiskey nor other intoxicants, but acts as a tonic and alterative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding Nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer and aids digestion. Old People find it just exactly what they need. Price fifty cents and $1.00 per bottle at B. O'CONNOR & Sons'.

—I had the rheumatism so badly that I could not get my hand to my head. I tried the doctor's medicine without the least benefit. At last I thought of Chamberlain's Pain Balm; the first bottle relieved all of the pain, and one-half of the second bottle effected a complete cure.—W. J. HOLLAND, Holland, Va. Chamberlain's Pain Balm is equally good for sprains, swellings and lameness, as well as burns, cuts and bruises. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

## Strict Obedience.

"Obey orders and ask no questions," is generally a good thing to require from subordinates, but sometimes it leads to strange sesults. Numerous complaints had come before a certain official in regard to the quality of food served to the inmates of one of the public institutions, and he determined to investigate for himself in order to see if the matter really required attention.

Making his way to the partieular building in question just about dinner time, he walked straight over to where the kitchen is located. At the very door he encountered two muscular looking men carrying a huge steaming boiler.

"Put that kettle down," he ordered, brusquely, and the men at once obeyed. "Get me a spoon," he next commanded.

The man who brought the spoon was about to say something, but he was ordered to keep silent.

"Take off the lid," was the next command; "I'm going to taste it."

The two men were utterly cowed by the official brusqueness, and, wondering, watched him gulp down a good mouthfull. He didn't like it. That was plain. "How dare you call that soup," he demanded. "It is as flat as dish-water!

"It is dish-water!" was the reply that made him sick.—*Ex.*

### Using Both Hands.

The late Dr. Alexander Mott, of New York, could use equally well either hand in writing or in the most delicate operations and in nice dissecting. He was for years one of the most skillful operators in New York. When he was a boy, his father, the celebrated Valentine Mott, said: "My boy must succeed me in my business. I shall see to it that he has two good hands instead of one, like his father." The training was a complete success in securing a two-handed deftness which was a marvel to all on-lookers. It is stated that Dr. Pancoast, of Philadelphia, was also a perfect ambidexter.

It is extraordinary to find how few men are known to have been so in history. Homer's *Iliad* describes the warrior Asteropæus as throwing a spear with each hand at once. Also some of David's men-at-arms could use both hands. Leonardo da Vinci and Michael Angelo were perfect ambidexters. Leonardo da Vinci was not only a distinguished sculptor and painter, but an eminent machinist, engineer, architect, and inventor. Each of these men, Leonardo da Vinci and Michael Angelo, lived to a vigorous old age and were distinguished by fine physique as well as marvelous ability.—Boston *Transcript*.

It is easy to catch cold and just as easy to get rid of it if you commence early to use One Minute Cough Cure. It cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, pneumonia and all throat and lung troubles. It is pleasant to take, safe to use and sure to cure. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

### School Report.

Following is the report of Washington school for the third month, ending December 31, 1897:

| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Whole No. enrolled | 16 | 9 | 25 |
| Average attendance | 12 | 7 | 19 |
| Per cent. of " | 82 | 97 | 90 |

The follnwing named pupils missed no time: Nettie Park, Ruth Park, Alma Hammond, Carrie Smith, Zelda Taylor, Boyer Park, Bert Bowman, Denver Smith, Beulah Smith and Earl Hammond. Visitors, 2.

—J. O. Heaton, Cassville, Pa., recommends and sells all of Chamberlain's Remedies advertised the ITEM.

Mrs. Stark, Pleasant Ridge, O., says, "After two doctors gave up my boy to die, I saved him from croup by using One Minute Cough Cure." It is the quickest and most certain remedy for coughs, colds and all throat and lung troubles. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

One Minute Cough Cure cures quickly That's what you want! A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

### Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains. Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cure Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

### SMITH VALLEY.

R. P. Smith has purchased the Isaiah Reynolds farm and will build a house thereon next summer.

M. B. Wright, who is a student at the Juniata college, spent vacation week with his mother and friends here.

Anderson B. and Charles M. Dell are on the sick list at present. The doctor says they will be out in a few days.

Our schools are moving quietly. Parents and children speak words of praise about our teachers who are earnestly striving to help the boys and girls.

Fortunately the snow did not come until after the hunting season had closed and as a result we never knew rabbits to be so plentiful at this season of the year.

The P. O. S. of A. boys, at Latta Grove, held a profitable festival during last week. They had a good time and succeeded in replenishing their treasury considerably.

When the snow came and formed a blanket of protection to vegetation, the wheat was in an excellent condition. At present our valley has an unusual good prospect for next harvest.

The merry chime of the sleigh bell is now heard along the public thoroughfare. Drivers should remember, when enjoying the pleasures of this mode of locomotion, that horses have feelings and get tired too.

Bowman's Chapel Sunday school, on Tuesday evening, the 28th ult., treated its members to "a poke of candy and a quart of peanuts." Every one, old and young, received a treat and seemed to enjoy the occasion splendidly.

A protracted revival meeting is being conducted by the Methodist brethren at Cornelius chapel. May their efforts be fruitful of success and many souls be brought to a saving knowledge of the Lamb that taketh away the sins of the world.

Now that the winter is here, the screech owl will come about the buildings at night in search of food. He is hunting mice or English sparrows and the person who thoughtlessly kills him is destroying one of the farmer's best friends. This specie of owl does the farmer no harm but a vast amount of good. In the summer his food consists largely of insects which he catches about the orchards, and in the winter he destroys many mice and sparrows.

Israel Quarry, of Latta Grove, is prepared to furnish lime of a superior quality to any person who wants to buy. Many of our farmers are learning from experience that it pays in the end to lime more and use a less amount of commercial fertilizer. By treating the soil to a liberal supply of lime first the commercial fertilizers show better results and the condition of the soil is permanently bettered. Say, wouldn't it be a good idea to burn a stack of lime on the farm this winter?

Our good people are beginning to realize that the forest has other values besides those accruing from the lumber obtained therefrom. As a result the wholesale destruction of young timber which has been going on for years has somewhat abated. We have been grieved to see men cutting thrifty young trees, especially white pine, and selling them to be ground into pulp for making paper. If they were left stand a few years they would yield much valuable lumber and at the same time do inestimable good to the country in modifying the extremes of climate. The greed for money causes men to destroy our forests and then they wonder why the "seasons are not like they were twenty years ago."

### CALVIN.

A. W. Wright was a visitor in Calvin last week.

Happy New Year to the ITEM and its host of readers.

David Roland and wife are on a visit to Blair county.

Webster B. Curfman has purchased his father's farm.

Miss Birdie Smith and Miss Alice Shetram are visiting in Johnstown.

Adam Roland has purchased a six-octave organ for the use of his home.

Jacob Bumgardner has been nursing a large boil on his arm for the past week.

The Christmas services held in the churches here were said to be the best for years.

Anderson Bowman has rented Adam Dell's house and will move into it about April 1st.

C. M. Pheasant has sent up the weight on big porkers, his largest one weighing 440 pounds.

Miss Bertha Coder who is teaching the railroad school is spending a week's vacation at home.

It is reported that W. H. Hazzard will move his family to the home formerly occupied by his mother.

D. K. Coder is now well supplied with musical instruments, having a new Harvard piano, Estey organ, violin and several band instruments.

The social at D. K. Coder's on last Thursday night was a very enjoyable affair, if one should judge from the wee small hours of adjournment.

B. F. Mierley met with a serious accident several weeks ago which has incapacitated him from labor. He was riding a horse trying to head off one of his cattle and was riding pretty fast when the horse stumbled and threw him off. He struck the ground with his head and shoulder, disabling very much the use of one arm.

The hunting season is past and to the astonishment of all there is a large number of rabbits yet alive. Silas Prough lays claim to have bagged the largest wild turkeys of any one hunter during the past season, he having killed 10 weighing 145 pounds, an average of 14½ pounds. He has also killed 32 squirrels, 4 rabbits, 2 pheasants and one pigeon. Harry Saylor killed 76 rabbits, 20 squirrels and 1 rabbit.

### LATTA GROVE.

Cold weather and good sledding.

Bruce Smith has secured employment on a stave mill in Big valley.

The P. O. S. of A. realized about sixteen dollars from their festival held last week.

It is rumored that M. R. Taylor has purchased a farm to which he will move in the spring.

Allen Walker is still at work on his gold mine. He thinks the prospects of a rich strike are good.

Miss Olive White, teacher at Curtin school, has returned from a week's visit to her parents in Mifflin county.

J. A. Perkins, of Antiquity, O., was for thirty years needlessly tortured by physicians for the cure of eczema. He was quickly cured by using DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, the famous healing salve for piles and skin diseases. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

Prosperity comes quickest to the man whose liver is in good condition. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are famous little pills for constipation, biliousness, indigestion and all stomach and liver troubles. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

Mrs. M. B. Ford, Ruddell's, Ill., suffered for eight years from dyspepsia and chronic constipation and was finally cured by using DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills for all stomach and liver troubles.


## Skin Diseases.

For the speedy and permanent cure of tetter, salt rheum and eczema, Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment is without an equal. It relieves the itching and smarting almost instantly and its continued use effects a permanent cure. It also cures itch, barber's itch, scald head, sore nipples, itching piles, chapped hands, chronic sore eyes and granulated lids.

**Dr. Cady's Condition Powders** for horses are the best tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. Price, 25 cents. Sold by

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